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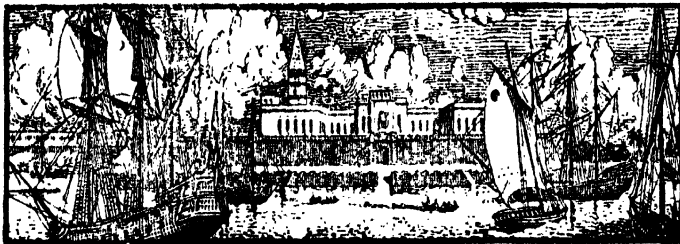
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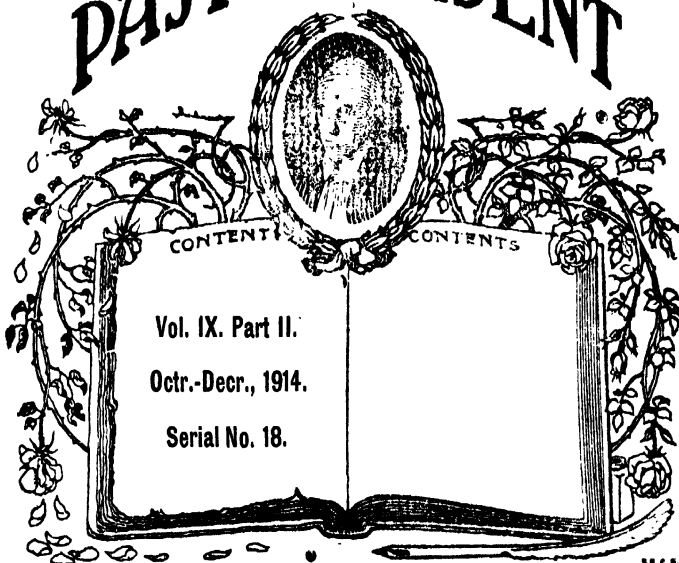
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BENGAL PAST & PRESENT



JOURNAL OF THE CALCUTTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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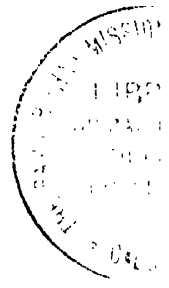
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AND PRESENT.



ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR, PRETORIA AND WATERFORD.



| | | | | | | |
|------|------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1892 | January 29 | Eliza Williams, 1 hour 30 years of station. Born in Germany, Calcutta at St. John's Church. | at Eye | | at St. John's | J. Robinson
James Henry Chapman |
| 1893 | January 7 | Elizabeth | at August 1893 | Daughter of George Rogers, a Hindustani. Married to George and of the latter, his wife. | at St. John's | J. Robinson
James Henry Chapman |
| 1894 | January 3 | Frances, single, probably 25 years of age. Born in India. | at September 1893 | son of Abraham Roberts. Born in England. Wife, son of Robert, his wife. | at St. John's | Henry Fisher
James Henry Chapman |
| 1895 | January 5 | Frances, married | at December 1893 | Daughter of Abraham Roberts. Born in England. Wife, son of Robert, his wife. | at St. John's | Henry Fisher
James Henry Chapman |

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, ST JOHN'S CHURCH, CALCUTTA
Photo by the "Statesman."

The Letters of Mr. Richard Barwell—III.

LETTER No. L.

TO MISS MARY BARWELL.

CALCUTTA,

The 15th March, 1767.

My Dear Sister,—

YOUR letter per the *Mercury* of the 16th of May last has given me all that satisfaction you kindly proposed to let me reap from your affectionate attention. A dejection of spirits, I cannot but remark, derogates from that philosophy I conceived you mistress of. However pleasing the cause to which you attribute it, my affection for you will not permit me to taste the sweet untinctured by the bitter. I will confess to you it is my wish ever to be possessed of your tenderest regard; it is nevertheless my wish that that should be conducive to your happiness, and that no chimerical ideas should arise therefrom to embitter one single moment of your life, so far as this is possible for human nature to comply with. You must indulge me by not raising up in your mind the apprehension of evils that you have no cause given you to think do exist. I am much obliged by the receipt you enclosed for me, but I flatter myself the goodness of my constitution will render your friendly precaution unnecessary.

I am much surprised at the dilatoriness of Capt. Morris in the sale of the goods I sent home, as it would certainly be more to my advantage to sell them at any rate than to have them spoiled in a warehouse and by that means lose the whole. Farewell for the present from, etc.

P.S.—I send through Mr. Beaumont a little otta for your acceptance.

LETTER No. LI.

TO HIS UNCLE.

CALCUTTA,

The 15th March, 1767.

TO RICHARD BARWELL, ESQ.

Honored and Dear Sir,—

I have the happiness to acquaint you of the safe receipt of your very affectionate letter per the *Mercury* packet, dated the 15th May, 1766, with

copy of that per *Devonshire*. I need not say I felt severely on your's as well as on my own account the loss of so dear a friend to me as my Aunt; and, if anything could have more endeared her memory to me than the kindnesses I had long since experienced, it may be the tender regard expressed by those friendly wishes for my prosperity uttered in her last moments. But let me drop this too affecting subject, and reap that sensible satisfaction the assurance of your love affords me, and to return you my thanks for every testimony I have experienced of your affection towards me. Accept then all I have to offer (my thanks), and rest assured my grateful heart must ever esteem and honor you, in the just degree the obligations you have conferred merit of me. My love to Mr. Browne and wishes for your's and his felicity. Conclude me, my dear Uncle, etc.

LETTER No. LII.

TO HENRY VANSITTART, ESQ.

CALCUTTA,

The 12th March, 1767.

Sir,—

By Captain Howe I have taken the liberty to send for your acceptance two small vials of otta. However trifling this my little present, it is still testimony of the grateful sense I shall ever entertain of the favors by me experienced during the latter part of your Government. My best wishes await you.

I am etc.

LETTER No. LIII.

TO ANSELM BEAUMONT AND RALPH LEYCESTER, ESQUIRES.

CALCUTTA,

14th March, 1767.

[Of no interest.]

LETTER No LIV.

TO ANSELM BEAUMONT AND RALPH LEYCESTER, ESQUIRES.

CALCUTTA,

14th March, 1767.

[Of no interest.]

LETTER No. LV.

THOS. HOWE, COMMANDER OF THE "NOTTINGHAM," TO RICHARD BARWELL.

CALCUTTA,

14th March, 1767.

[Relative to shipping of goods to England.]

LETTER No. LVI.

Invoice of piece goods ship'd with the *Nottingham*, value Arcot Rupees. 40,856-9-0 and 13,828-10-3.

LETTER No. LVII.

TO ANSELM BEAUMONT AND RALPH LEYCESTER, ESQS.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th March, 1767.

Gentlemen,—

I enclose you a letter from Captain Howe of the *Nottingham*, enclosing receipts for a parcel of goods I have shipped on him. Copy of his letter in answer to me points out the particulars of our engagements and the latitude I have allowed him to judge for; and, to consult our mutual interest, I must request of you, Gentlemen, to keep this transaction to yourselves and to assist Mr. Howe with your advice in finishing the sales, or in points in which he may ask it of either of you. Should any accident happen to Mr. Howe, you are in such case to apply to his family. Excuse the trouble I give, and make me easy by your consideration.

Bills of this date in favor of Mr. William Magee I have taken the liberty to draw payable 365 days after sight. You will be pleased to honor them; and, if you have not sufficient to answer their amount from the sales of the goods by Mr. Howe, be kind enough to redraw if possible on me. Otherwise I will send you a further remittance, from which please to pay yourselves the amount, of any advance you make on my account with interest calculated at the rate of the interest here.

I am etc.

P.S.—The allowance of 10 per cent. for running the merchandise from the Downs to be made if necessary.

P.S.—I have given directions to my Father for the insurance of £5,000 and should the *Nottingham* not be arrived when this reaches you you will be pleased to insure the further sum of £3,000.

LETTER No. LVIII.

Whereas Richard Barwell in the service of the Hon'ble English East India Company in Bengall did borrow and receive of Mr. James Moore the sum of £5,000 for the lawful payment of which the said Richard Barwell did enter into a certain bond or obligation, dated the 30th June, 1765, an attested copy thereof under the seal of the Mayor's Court Calcutta is hereunto annexed whereby the said Richard Barwell became bound in the penal sum of £10,000 for the payment of said principal sum of £5,000 and all interest to grow due thereon to the said James Moore his executors, administrators, assigns or certain attorney in manner as therein is mentioned and whereas the said James Moore is since dead having William Magee, Esq., an executor and trustee of his estate and effects and being desirous for the benefit of his relations and others interested in this said will to finally settle his affairs in India, and the said Richard Barwell is willing and desirous to pay the said principal sum of 55,000 and interest due on the said receipted bond and whereas there is this day due and owing on the bond for interest 5,900 which together with the principal sum of 55,000 make up together the sum of £5,900. Now know ye that the said Richard Barwell hath this day delivered unto Bryant Scotney and Robert Sanderson of Calcutta, Esq., the lawful attorneys of the said William Magee three bills of exchange all of the same tenor and date upon Anselm Beaumont and Ralph Leycester, Esq., for the said sum of £5,900 payable to the said William Magee or order a true copy thereof is under written we do hereby acknowledge to have had and received the same which when paid agreeable to the tenor thereof will be in full discharge and satisfaction of the receipted bond and we do hereby for the said William Magee executor of the said James Moore deceased, release, acquit and discharge the said Richard Barwell from all further interest, cost and charges that might arise or accrue touching the matter and things contained in the said bond provided nevertheless and on condition nevertheless that the said Bills of Exchange be duly accepted and paid agreeable to the tenor thereof. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 26th day of March one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven. Calcutta, the 26th March, 1767.

[Then follows the Letter of Exchange mentioned above.]

LETTER No. LIX.

TO THE HON'BLE MR. THOMAS HOWE.

CALCUTTA,

The 28th March, 1767.

[Of no interest.]

LETTER No. LX.

CALCUTTA,

The 3rd April, 1767.

TO JOHN SPENCER, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—

I have deferred so long to pay you my respects that I am almost ashamed to appear before you and possibly might not, could I suppress the sentiments I entertain of your kindness experienced. You see, Sir, I presume a pardon for my silence without any other pretension than my desire to be deemed worthy of it and the.....I build on your esteem to be thought so.

The many disagreeable occurrences since we were favored with your administration, though not less frequent since the departure of my friend Mr. Leycester, have not (though possibly they deserved to have been) the subject of much alteration; nor must that surprise after the extraordinary measures adopted, the new modelling the Council, etc., etc., the suspending all such from posts, offices, etc., and even the Service when warmed at any time they were so unfortunately imprudent as to blurt out their sentiments. It makes me laugh, though at the same time I must confess myself grieved to observe many of my brothers (and in high stations) duly attending to the times and modelling their ideas and demeanor to the superior powers, conscious as if innocence was no defence against the arts of calumny nor—to our property; but, as this is what I cannot so readily acquiesce to, it is possible I may be lost among the excentricks. However, as I do not wish to lose the Service, I should be sorry to give cause of umbrage by word or deed, whilst (consistent with the character I have and wish to maintain) I may avoid it. Your regard then, Sir, I confide in the free communication of my sentiments on objects as they appear to me; and, as this is enclosed to Mr. Beaumont, I have requested that gentleman to submit the perusal of the papers I transmitted him to you. My last address, copy of which goes enclosed, points out pretty strongly the neglect of those gentlemen who stile themselves my friends. They have amused me in a most extraordinary manner, and, had I not urged a decisive answer in the most express terms, I should have been deprived of the opportunity I have embraced to undeceive the Court of Directors with respect to the weight of their recommendations in my behalf. The service I rendered the Company's I was under a necessity of pointing out myself; for, though I was honored by a private encomium on my attention, yet when I urged their publick notice of it, they did not vouchsafe to favor me with any answer, and finding the Gentlemen had taken no notice of me in their General Letters, I was loth, as you may imagine, to have my services buried in oblivion, and therefore

resolved to be in a manner trumpetter of my own merits. Believe me, this did not proceed from any motives of spleen or vanity, but from a principle of justice due to myself.

I am in such confusion and hurry to return to settle my affairs, for which I am allowed but one month, and the necessity I am under to communicate this last testimony of kindness to my friends obliges me to be concise ; but, as you will be fully acquainted with particulars from my friend Mr. Beaumont, I need not be guilty of repetition here. Believe me, Dear Sir, etc.

P.S.—Excuse my requesting your influence in favor of a young gentleman of my acquaintance. The gentlemen of the Committee threaten to send him home, and the enclosed are the replies he has made to the letters sent him by their Secretary.

LETTER No. LXI.

CALCUTTA,

The 3rd April, 1767.

TO ANSELM BEAUMONT ESQ.

Dear Beaumont,—

I cannot but return you my acknowledgements for your friendly epistle of the 14th May, 1766. I wish sincerely it was in my power to give you all that satisfaction I am desirous relative to your affairs in Bengall, the charge of which rests once more with me, and you may be assured shall be attended to with the pleasing anxiety of a friend. Your marble slabs, as neither of your friends in power interest themselves, remain a heavy article. What was in my power I have done, and though disappointed, I am still thinking of those hard stones, and have obtained a promise from honest Rumbold to get rid of 50 or 100 slabs, which, as soon the rivers open, I shall send him, and would recommend it to you to insure from Mootajil to Patna, as the article is valuable and the weather boisterous in June and July, besides the violence of the current. I recommended in the most pressing terms to Messrs. Watts the Madras remittance, and why he did not make it he himself will acquaint you. For my part I think Mr. Bouchier has all along thrown cold water upon that measure, and I imagine it solely proceeds from the numberless engagements he has contracted that he has so long delayed drawing on your attorneys. He was ready enough to direct Mr. Russell to accept the £1,000 for bills on Madras which you designed for Mr. Pink, but money for diamonds is what in my opinion Mr. Bouchier did not chuse to be troubled with. Sincerity ! the more I see of mankind the more I doubt thy existence. However I remitted Arcot Rs. 10,000 and he must now either fulfill or forfeit his word to you.

The exchange is lowered to $\frac{2}{3}$ for Company's Servants, and $\frac{2}{1}$ for the Gentlemen out of the service ; and, even at that rate, no bills procurable. I beg of you to write me fully about remitting your money as I am certain you will get if any but trifling remittances in diamonds. I send you a copy of my letter to Mr. Bouchier that you may see my earnest desire to give you satisfaction.

The papers I enclosed you you will make Mr. Spencer acquainted with. The letter for him is to that purpose. Extracts of what I wrote my Father goes for your perusal and Mr. Spencer's. I am now going back to Maulda for the adjustment of my private affairs and shall return the 15th of next month. I have been appointed to the Chiefship of Dacca, as appears on the minutes of Council the 20th January, and my nomination erased and omitted in the Fair Proceedings. I have been amused to this time with.....it is to take place as the sequel proves by Kelsall's appointment. In consequence of which, I addressed to the Board the enclosed, that the Court of Directors might judge of the treatment I have received and of what weight the recommendations they favor their servants with may at times prove. You see likewise I was obliged to be the trumpetter of my own merits ; for, though I was honored enough by private encomiums on my attention, yet when I urged the publick notice of it, I was not so much as favored with an answer. In justice to myself, therefore, I could not be silent, but claim, you perceive, that regard that should have been voluntarily paid me. As I am stinted in time, excuse me. If you can assist me with your influence in favor of Mr. Atkinson by getting him appointed to his station again at Bencoolen, or by procuring him free merchants' indentures, you will oblige, dear Beaumont, etc.

P.S.—The Bill in favour of Mr. Kingston being returned to me, I have drawn another for that £100 payable to my Sister.

Sd. R. B.

P.S.—Your may depend I will get 20 or 30,000 Rs. more to Madras in a month.

(*Enclosure.*)

THE HON'BLE CHAS. BOURCHIER, ESQ.

Sir,—

This gives cover to a Bill for Rs. 14,000 and agreeably to the directions from Mr. Beaumont of this season earnestly pressing that the full sum you proposed investing for him in diamonds be sent you. I hope I shall shortly

have it in my power to forward you Bills, to the further amount of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd April 1767.

LETTER No. LXII.

TO HIS FATHER.

CALCUTTA,

The 4th April, 1767.

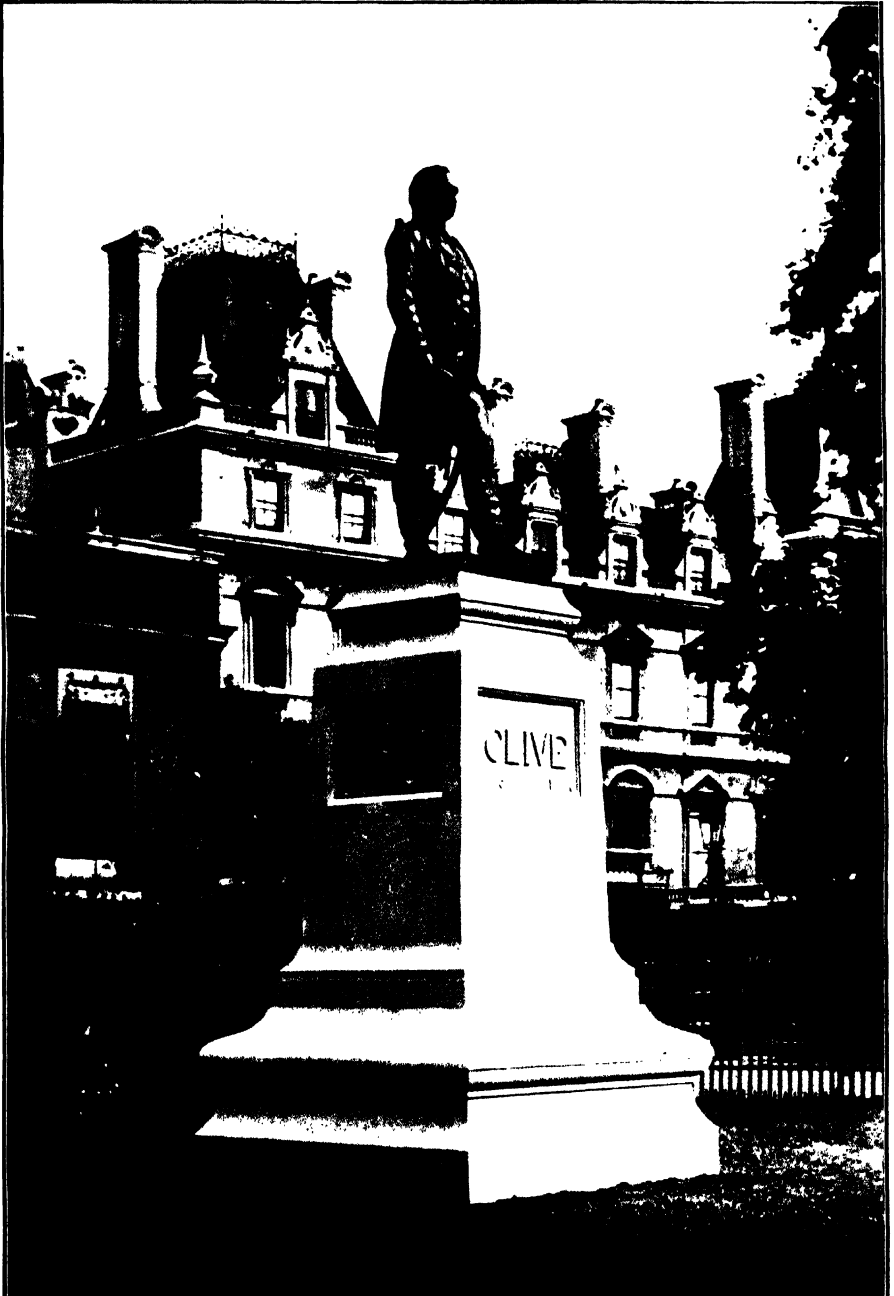
TO WILLIAM BARWELL, ESQ.

Much Honored and Dear Sir,—

Your favors by the *Mercury* are arrived safe, and claim my particular thanks. The notice you take of your declining health gives me much concern. I flatter myself, however, my prayers will be so far granted as that I shall still be blessed with a welcome from my Parent after a few years longer absence from him. As for myself I am far from enjoying so good a state of health as heretofore, being troubled much with an overflowing of the bile, which has been greatly increased by a constant application to the desk and the vexation I have lately undergone. My temper, which is not the most moderate, is too susceptible of injuries, and so difficult do I find the task to curb it that I must confess to you my constitution suffers in the combat. I am in hopes, however, that time and experience will render me more indifferent, and enable me to laugh at the views of mankind, their fraud, their hypocrisy.

The several papers with extracts have been transmitted [, and] I suppose read. In this is a supplement. The promise of Mr. Verelst and the appointment to Dacca was merely to amuse; and, as I have been fooled by vain professions, I have taken the liberty to point out in my last letter to the Board their superlative impartiality and their regard to the recommendations of the Court of Directors. You perceive likewise I have taken the liberty to trumpet forth my own merits. This I was obliged to do in justice to myself; for, however honored I may have been by private encomiums on my attention, yet when I urged and urged that publick notice might be taken of it to enhance my credit with my employers, I never was favored with an answer, but found myself trifled with in the most knavish degree. In short I do not expect to be treated with the least degree of candor, nor have my just pretensions regarded in the present system of things.

I have desired Mr. Elias Abraham, if he finds any stores proper for the Europe Market, to purchase for my account, and make the consignment



MONUMENT TO LORD CLIVE - WHITEHALL. - BY JOHN TWEED ESQ.

Photo sent by Wilmot Corfield Esq.

THE LETTERS OF MR. RICHARD BARWELL—III



to you and Mr. Beaumont. Excuse my conciseness, as I am much stinted in time, and be assured I am, etc.

LETTER No. LXIII.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April, 1767.

Dear Leycester,—

From my last you would suppose me by this time at Dacca; but so far am I from it that it is a great favor, as I am told, to be permitted to return to adjust my affairs at Maulda. In short I perceive I have been most ingeniously amused to my utter confusion and my friend Sykes' great satisfaction. You must understand that that Genius, on his return to the city last month, prevailed on Mahomed Raza Cawn to write Mr. Verelst acquainting him he heard I was to be appointed to the Chiefship of Dacca; that, as he imagined I must be embittered by the disputes relative to the timber trade, he did not suppose I should use my utmost endeavours in giving him and his officers all the trouble in my power, and that therefore he requested I might not be trusted with the charge of the Dacca factory. No publick notice is taken of this letter, as it was wrote in a private capacity to Mr. Verelst, nor should have become acquainted with it, if it had not been for Mr. Nabookissen.* You perceive by my last address to the Board, I was necessitated to trumpet forth my services to the Company, for, though Mr. V [erelst] was lavish enough in private encomiums on my attention, yet when I urged him to take public notice of it, I found him disposed to trifle with me. O! man! man! Farewell I cannot afford you a line more. I am etc.

P.S.—Kellsall appointed to Dacca. The Revenues dwindle this year: the Company's Debentures reduced 40 lacks since your departure. The investment 50 lacks, but that sum not all to be deemed profit. The invoice from Europe being about 14 lacks and the Bills drawn about 15, so there remains about 21: the remittance to China 25 lacks. This shews the statement you have in your possession just, as far as it is possible, considering how many months of '65 and the year '67 are here lumped together.

N.B.—The advantage arising appears 86 lacks, but this does not proceed from the late acquisitions entirely, as you must allow some profit on the 14 lacks from Europe, the duties etc.

LETTER No. LXIV.

TO HIS FATHER.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September, 1767.

Honored and Dear Sir,—

I have received your letters dated the 20th and 21st December, 1766, and 16th January, and 15th February 1767.

* Maharaja Naba Krishna Deb Bahadur, founder of the Sovabazar Raj Family of Calcutta.

Was I not in a manner convinced by the instances of your paternal care that you are fully assured of the tenderness of that affection with which I have ever been animated and bound to you, (for I will not speak of what is my duty), I should without a doubt be more solicitous that you became acquainted, and believed me burdened with the concern I now feel at what you write regarding your health. The fear of losing, and the hope of retaining, what men hold dearest is the only just picture I can give you of my feelings and those I submit to your imagination. You know I love and honor you.

The hint recommended respecting my brother James' interests I have pursued, and sixteenths to the amount of half a ship may be depended on from me. The more shares I can get taken here will prove, I suppose, the more agreeable to you. In that opinion I propose to engage as many gentlemen as I can to take shares; but, as your letter on this subject reached me not 10 days ago, I cannot be positive how many one sixteenths will be taken beyond the half or eight sixteenths I have already said you may depend upon.

How much I deserve the reflection your fondness and anxiety to see me returned to England has drawn upon me I shall leave to you to determine. I shall not pretend, however much you may be displeased at my negligence or illfortune, to puff of my labours by declaring to you that I have filled my purse at a time it is in reality almost empty. No, I honestly confess my own acquisitions are small, and that this has chiefly arisen from a mode of thinking so extensive that I cannot confine my views to self: and indeed so contracted is that centre, that pass the bounds of it every moment of my life in despite of your precepts of discretion you inculcate and which my own knowledge of the depravity of human nature bids me be attentive to. Then why am I not, and whence springs this weakness, you possibly expect me to solve; but as I fear I cannot do it to your satisfaction, however well I may acquit myself to myself, I will say nothing on the subject. I let my brother Roger speak in my defence, and submit to be judged by you whether in not having been wanting to him I have been wanting to myself.

The present you make me of £1,000 to reimburse the loss suffered on the *Muxadavad* I receive with thankfulness and pleasure. Believe me I did not think you under any obligation to make good to me that loss. I expected indeed that you would, but not from any opinion that I had a right to place such burden on you without you yourself should be pleased to admit it, and as of this you must have been convinced from the several letters I have previously wrote. I can now only say that the consideration you have made me shews the expectations I had found to be just, and that my confidence in your kindness has been well founded.

The Respondentia sent on the *Success* has been received, and as the underwriters for the last six months have been at no risk, the property

having long before that risk could commence been arrived, the premium, I should suppose, is to be refunded agreeable to usage, and which on such occasions is done for the consideration of half per cent. to the underwriters. If so please to place what may be recovered to my credit.

The several papers relative to the timber affair having been already submitted to your perusal, I have no occasion to remark on the treatment I experienced from the gentlemen in power on that occasion. But what irritates me most is the gross imposition I suffered in being deprived of my right for trusting to the absolute assurances given me of my being nominated to Dacca. I neglected to claim on my own behalf the appointments to which my juniors were at that very juncture advanced. Of this I must complain, as I deem it an artifice extremely ungenerous and mean. At present I see no probability of a change in my situation, though I must confess I heartily wish it, as Calcutta is extremely expensive, and trade at present does not afford the means to support it. To engage in an illicit commerce under the sanction of a black merchant's name is not in my opinion eligible. It is a measure that cannot be revoked and when once taken must render you the slave to Power, to the attacks of which it lays every one concerned so extremely open that none will be so hardy to whisper even a thought that may grate on the ear of a Governor. If this is the end purposed by the Directors, prohibitions are certainly politick, but in ever other respect prohibitions are not only impolitick but pernicious—nay even in the above cited cases it is pernicious, for in all transactions abroad "*audi alteram partem*" is absolutely necessary that the Gentlemen in England form a just idea of them.

I enclose my address to the President and Council on a measure that has served but to fan the dying embers of discontent, with my note to the Secretary in consequence of the verbal message in answer, whether in order to suppress any thing that might tend to invalidate the general charge of disrespect or to prevent others of the servants from putting what was advanced in general terms to the test, I cannot determine for my part. You perceive I was determined not to be involved in this this general concession as it is called, but in reality not made by above one half the servants. No names however being mentioned, the whole are in a manner made guilty of what I defy the Gentlemen of the Committee to prove against 10 of those servants—I mean insolence to their superiors.

In May last when I was at the City* I found my brother under some perplexity. He had some time before been indiscreet enough to give umbrage to Mr. Sykes by too great freedom of speech, and unfortunately

* *i.e.* Murshidabad.

erring, as young men at times will do, Sykes seized the occasion to vent his malevolence. Poor Roger conscious of a breach of decorum in having tampered with one of his damsels, immediately apologies to Sykes for the trespass he had been guilty of, but he, instead of overlooking that in Roger he had overlooked in numberless visitors before, and being content with the apology made, he took advantage of the general terms in which that apology had been worded and most ungenerously turned it to his prejudice, using it as a means to condemn him, and to draw the most severe censure that could be passed on a conduct ever so atrocious. It instantly occurred to me the man who was mean enough to do this was through paced in every species of misrepresentation and capable of proceeding to the greatest lengths to accomplish his views. I, in consequence wrote to Sykes, which letter was signed by Roger, sent, and produced the effect which I then foresaw: the publick censure was erased, and Roger is now at a place called Jungheepore; from thence you will receive copies of the letters proper for your information and proper to insure your pardon for the transgression those recited. I shall take my leave for the present referring to my next letter the story of the times. In this I must however remark, in answer to part of your postscript to yours of the 13th February '67, that the natives are but tools in the hands of your Governor and tyrannise only when they are abetted by him or your Resident at the Durbar. My love and duty await you and my mother, and my most tender affection my brothers and sister.

I am etc.

LETTER No. LXV.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th August, 1767.

TO THE HON'BLE HARRY VERELST, ESQ., PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR,
ETC., GENTLEMEN OF COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM.

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,—

A summons signed by Mr. Droz, your Secretary, directed without distinction to all the gentlemen in the Company's service below the rank of Counsellor, and accompanied by the several extracts there mentioned to be sent for their perusal, indicates a displeasure conceived at the impropriety of conduct or behaviour observed by some gentlemen (who I am ignorant) towards the Right Hon'ble the late President, the Hon'ble the Members of the Select Committee, and the four gentlemen from Madras at present members of your Council.

As the above citation seems particularly pointed, whence a concession to the Gentlemen I have just mentioned is thought necessary, I do presume

it cannot be meant to extend where no offence hath been committed. Now as I flatter myself the late the right Hon'ble President did not, and that none of you Gentlemen will except to the propriety of my deportment towards you, so I hope my attendance on the 24th will be dispensed with.

I have, etc.

(Copy.)

Dear Sir,—

The other day when I had the pleasure of your company I think you acquainted me the Government had desired you to return my address, dated the 20th ultimo, on the concession required of the several gentlemen in the service and that he assigned for reason the summons however general it might be did not nor was meant to include me and that consequently there was no occasion for my addressing the Board. If I am mistaken in reciting any of the above particulars your correcting them will be deemed a favor by yours, etc.

September 13th, 1767.

(Copy.)

Dear Barwell,—

Your man left me very busy yesterday at the Council House without getting any answer. All that the Governor told me was to return your letter to you, adding that it was unnecessary as you was not on the spot at the time the Coventry scheme took place, it could not be supposed you was concerned therein. By mistake I tore the letter for which I beg your excuse. I am, etc.

Monday Morning.

SIMON DROZ.

LETTER No LXVI.

TO HIS FATHER.

CALCUTTA,

20th September, 1767.

[Of no interest.]

LETTER LXVII.

The 20th September, 1767.

TO RALPH LEYCESTER, ESQ.

My dear Leycester,—

I have received your letter of the 7th November '66, and 27th February '67. My letters of last season I flatter myself will invalidate the charge of

ungraciousness you bring against me, and convince you I would have wrote by the last ships of that season in which you left us, had I anything material to have addressed you, or had I conceived you would have deemed my silence unkind. You know, Leycester, the sincerity of my attachment : let that plead in my excuse for any little omission I may at times be guilty of, and preserve to me your friendship amidst the changes I daily observe.

Your Razgunge concerns have been all wound up this some time, so that you need be under no apprehension on their account, in consequence of the extraordinary orders per *Mercury* orders (that I suppose you now look on as a mere bugbear meant but to startle a dreaded opposition from you and your brother victims to despotism). You will find I, and I alone in Calcutta, have avoided the inforced concessions from the servants, and will perceive by my letter to Droz and his answer thereto how much it has been the aim of the present Administration here to avoid bringing to the test the injurious reflections they have on mere surmise cast upon their fellow servants. I must remark to you the concession made is general ; and, as no names are mentioned, the gentlemen who have been content with a verbal assurance of their not having been included are in reality not distinguished. I am far from approving of the advantage that might be taken by any individual from his situation at the time his Lordship and the Select Committee were pleased to be offended at the Servants, remonstrance, and to swell into crimes every idle story that could in the recital be turned to their prejudice, yet I think it necessary and what every man owes to himself to demand a proof of his guilt, else he acknowledges himself to be justly condemned. With this view I addressed the Board, as is apparent from my having avoided the least hint to my situation, though Mr. Secretary is pleased to allude to it. This allusion I deem extremely ungenerous, as it makes so particular an exception to the gentlemen residing in Calcutta, and might with the greatest propriety have been avoided. But I suppose it is predetermined by the party to make some use of the concession obtained, and to support their allegations against the servants by not admitting any plea but such as may be entirely fortuitous, though they must be conscious at the same time of their incapacity to prove what they have alledged but by inference.

The directions you require about the otta were sent last year. As for the disposition you write me you had made of part, I can only say that it is judicial, and consequently approved. For the commission expected I can do nothing less than present a *carte blanche*, for should I request any cherry brandy in return, it is possible I may be unheeded. Our present Counsellors' wives look with disdain on little people like me, forgetting that pride is the bane of pride and deprives them of that very admiration they covet.

I am glad to hear of the welfare of your little family, and that you think Mrs. Leycester's health amended. I hope the next ships will give me the news of its perfect re-establishment. I shall most sincerely rejoice in such addition to your mutual happiness. I shall send Beaumont and you a joint letter of attorney, as I have some remittances to make that require his or your assistance. Beaumont will take upon himself the trouble, but, for fear of accident, I thought it prudent to join you with him. Farewell for the present. I am, etc.

LETTER No. LXVIII.

CALCUTTA,

The 31st August 1767

TO WILLIAM BARWELL, JUNIOR.

Dear Brother,—

You afforded me a most sensible pleasure by writing to me the 22nd of February last. Let me hope you will continue to indulge me, for it is the sole satisfaction I at this distance can enjoy from your affection.

The news you communicate of our Father's ill state of health I might in reason have expected from his advanced age, but my love, which speaks in my attachment to all that is his, renders me extremely uneasy. I not only dread the loss of a parent in his death, but am apprehensive of consequences that may attend the future pursuits of my dearest friends (my brothers). The notions they have formed of life and your known indolence of temper really alarm me, and would much more so had I not a preknowledge of the worth and goodness of heart you possess. This it is that in some measure calms my fears, and induces me to hope you will not suffer a listless indifference to usurp that friendly benevolence due from brother to brother. Consider, my dear friend, no society can exist without a head, and that should fate deprive us of a parent it will become your part to render that loss to those who shall be most helpless as light as possible. I here take my leave of a subject too affecting to dwell on; and, as I trust your good sense cannot but apologise for a freedom I would if less interested in your happiness have avoided, so I will not trouble you or myself by an attempt to vindicate the love the duty that has incited me to be thus explicit. Believe me at all times, dear Brother, etc.

LETTER No. LXIX.

CALCUTTA,

The 28th August, 1767.

TO MR. JOHN BARWELL.

Dear Brother,—

Your letter, dated the 22nd February, 1767 was delivered me by James. I return you my thanks for the votes of the House. They in my opinion prognosticate much evil to the Company and what good to the nation time must unravel. I do imagine all the boasted advantage that is to accrue to the Revenue of Great Britain at the expence of the Company, as it is here repeated, may in one-fourth degree come up to the least sanguine expectations that appears to be formed by the gentlemen in England. The arguments in defence of property against power as advanced in the publick papers may do very well in your clime, but I assure you they are of no weight here. They just serve to divert my spleen. I laugh to observe the distinction made by my Hon'ble Masters in the West, when at the same time, for their extraordinary conduct in the East, they alledge no other excuse to their depressed and their injured servants than this—the power, gentlemen, is with us and we will have it so. Thus imperious to their inferiors they denounce, obey, or starve! Should the power then, that is by far more superior to them than they comparatively are to their own servants, adopt their maxims, with what propriety could they object to such justice? The laws they themselves have made let them be judged by, and the nation shall condemn them from the words of their own mouths. They have declared they rule by the measure of their own wills, regardless of the rights and priviledges that have so long been enjoyed by their servants, for some they deny and others they revoke as too great indulgence. With what propriety the Parliament may act towards the Company as the Directors act towards their servants, I leave to your discussion, and with it a subject that but reminds me of the thralldom I am under a necessity of struggling with.

The vessell on which I let the Respondentia is arrived safe, and the money received by my attorney at Bencoolen. As I had no risk for the further term of one-half year added to the first of one year, I do suppose that it is to be repaid me.

As every clime will admit of some degree of happiness, I believe I enjoy as much in this as a person of the least sentiment of feeling can possibly do. As for health or fortune—neither are to my wishes. They are both, but the latter particularly, of a very consumptive habit. However whilst I take care of each and continue to keep matrimony at my arms length, I shall not doubt of doing well. You will perhaps remark the flesh

is weak and cannot be depended on. Remark also reason is powerfull and may be depended upon. Our Brother Will, I am sorry to find, continues in his infatuation. I wish that he would exert himself and that you would instigate him to the exertion. The polluted fetters he is bound in reflects highly on his good sense, and the best method in my judgment to break them is to engage him in his favorite diversions. Let him indulge, but let it be with vanity. See what that may effect. I write him by this conveyance. How he will think of my letter I do not know I hope for the best. I am, etc.

LETTER No. LXX.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th September, 1767.

TO MISS FRANCES BARWELL.

Dear Sister,—

Your very pleasing and most affectionate letter of the 20th of last January was welcomed a few days ago. I am rejoiced fortune has favored me so much as to bring me the agreeable news of your recovery as soon as I had the mortification to learn that you had been indisposed. Otherwise I might have severely felt the anxiety of a brother whose constant wish is your happiness and wellfare.

The little Sophia, though a stranger to the person of me her brother, must not be so to my name. You, her little nurse, I trust will teach her to lisp it to know she has such a brother who will ever be the general yet warm friend of his dear relations, and as such deems it an essential to his happiness both to cherish and protect her. I need not urge that equal affection to you who are now a competent judge of that extensive regard so necessary to be taught in all families, and which is the only means to perpetuate the harmony that alone renders indissoluble that connection which should bind every branch of the same family. I shall take the liberty to present you with a piece of muslin by the Chief Mate to the *Lord Holland*, Mr. Carr. The muslin lace my mother writes for, having been given away by me, my want of foresight can be no ways apologised for than by your acceptance of this muslin. Adieu.

I am, etc.

LETTER No. LXXI.

TO HIS UNCLE, RICHARD BARWELL.

[No date.]

[Of no interest.]

LETTER No. LXXII.

CALCUTTA,

The 15th August, 1767.

TO THOMAS RAITTE, ESQ.

Sir,—

I am favored by yours of the 15th October '66 your omitting to send me a copy of the decree obtained by the sufferers at the capture of Calcutta in '56 and indeed all the Gentlemen concerned in that restitution. Being guilty of a like omission, I have it not in my power to write you anything agreeable on that subject. A copy of the Register to our Mayor's Court, his answer to my enquiries I have thought proper to enclose for your satisfaction. If any orders have been transmitted relative to the payment of this restitution so long withheld by the Company, it has not as has been promulgated, and indeed I apprehend nothing but the decree of Chancery will enforce its payment.

I shall always reap a pleasure in the execution of the commands of any gentleman connected with my friend, Mr. Beaumont, and shall esteem it a happiness to be one in the circle of his acquaintance. As such I flatter myself you will in future treat me, and rest assured I shall be interested in the performance of what you may please to enjoin.

I am, etc.

(Enclosure.)

Sir,—

I received yours telling me that a decree hath been obtained in the Hon'ble the High Court of Chancery in England by the sufferers at the capture of Calcutta in 1756 against the Hon'ble Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies for payment of the restitution money received by their agents and detained in their treasury at Fort William in Bengal, and desiring to know if such decree had been transmitted to me or to the Hon'ble the Mayor's Court at Calcutta at Fort William aforesaid, and send this to acquaint you that no such hath been transmitted to me or to the Hon'ble the Mayor's Court ; and am, etc.,

(Sd) JOHN HOLME

CALCUTTA,

The 15th August, 1767.

LETTER No. LXXIII.

CALCUTTA,
[No date.]

TO MRS. CHAMPION.

Dear Madam,—

Your letter of the 21st December '66 I received from the hand of Mrs. Mapletoft. The news therein communicated of your worse state of health proves a very great affliction to me. No wonder of this when you reflect my esteem is formed on your perfections and the many amiable qualities I know you to possess. As the admirer of these, without any other bias, I must be anxious for your safety, and proffer up my prayers to restore you to health, and happiness, and to your friends, if this be the just tribute to perfection. Without any particular personal attachment, it is easy to conceive how I must be affected, and how much more solicitous I must be for your recovery than the generality of those who rank themselves your friends.

As Colonel Champion is gone for Europe, and I believe with a full intention of returning to Bengall, it is a doubt with me whether, in spite of your ill health, you will not chuse to accompany him. Till I am ascertained of this, it will be needless to write, as there is so great an uncertainty of letters ever reaching you in England, and in the expectation of paying my personal respects to you here, I defer my request of an explanation of the paragraph at the conclusion of your friendly epistle. However at a loss I may be for the one exception you make, the little box you favored me with by Miss Keene I have long since acknowledged, and have carefully preserved. The other present I requested, if not too great a favor, I hope you will indulge me with.

The news of India (as far as it affects your friends as it is alone interesting) I shall comprise in what relates to them. Mrs. Mapletoft enjoys her old flow of spirits and enhances through her own sprightliness the amiableness of her family, Miss Irwin I have heard great encomiums on, and which, if just, I think the little beauty and accomplishments she possesses far exceeded by the excellence of her disposition. But this lady is not known to me, therefore the character I have here given you of her is from the mouths of others; but, as I have no reason to conceive them partial, you may, if you please, rely on the picture. Skinner, who has been all along the selected man (with the town), seems very indifferent, and suffers much in the opinion of those gentlemen who chuse to judge for others never for themselves. However he is likely to have the character of insensible fixed on him, and irrevocably, if he does not soon declare himself her admirer, and commence

his addresses with all the stupidity of form. I shall say nothing on Indian courtship or the captivating charms of an Indian's person. Men are said to be men all over the world without any exception having as yet been made that I know of, nor will I be so bold in opposition to this general opinion to broach the crude notions I may have formed on a residence of 10 years in this hot country, but really I think I find a very great alteration in myself. I begin at least to think every day the state of bachelor more and more eligible. If you can tell me whence this proceeds, your penetration will much oblige me, for I have no distaste to matrimony, yet do not find myself inclined to marry. From what I have wrote you may judge your old acquaintance in tolerable health. Please to present my compliments to the Colonel and be assured I remain, dear Madam, etc.,

P.S.—Mr. Charlton has disappointed me of the phillagree egg I commissioned him to get made for your ladyship.

LETTER No. LXXIV.

CALCUTTA,

[No date.]

TO GEORGE GRAY, ESQ.

[Of no interest.]

LETTER No. LXXV.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th September 1767.

TO JAMES BARTON, ESQ.

Dear James,—

It is so long a time since I had the pleasure to receive a line from you that I almost despair of again reaping that satisfaction. I cannot, however, attribute this seeming unfriendly silence to a want of attachment. It would be condemning you on a single instance that may be well accounted for other ways. Therefore, without calling in question your regards, I presume I may take notice of that degree of indolence of which William and I at times complain to each other. We call you lazy chap, a man of pleasure, country squire, and a thousand such names. Inconsistent as those may be, they serve to absorb our spleen, for, after railing in this manner, at a proper period we are in perfect charity with you again.

William and I have lived in perfect harmony ever since your departure, and I hope we shall for ever be happy in each others esteem. I do not know whether he has acquainted you with the kind offices rendered us by Sykes, who I believe stiles himself your friend. If he has not, it will here suffice to say that the loss of our stations at Malda was solely owing to the all grasping avaricious disposition of that very same Sykes.

The many instances of overbearing power, conspicuous in the late transactions here, I dare affirm has claimed your notice. At least they have made noise sufficient to demand the attention of every one who has connections in the East, and to a claim their apprehensions for the prosperity of their friends. Such times, such manners, such principles, dear James, could you be a witness to, would fill you with astonishment. The utmost depravity of the human heart to the observing eye appears in a thousand circumstances. In short, the whole Machivalian system stands confessed to publick view, and I may say in colors the most infamous, for the absurdities and blunders of our eastern politicians serve just to display the villany of that system in the most striking hatefull manner possible. If you see Leycester you may inform yourself of particulars.

I send you enclosed copy of the decree against Mamoo Catoon, executrix and wife to the late Petruce Wiscan. As she is possessed of money herself, she must account by what right she holds it ; if in her husband's that property must make good your demand, and in my opinion she can hold it in no other.

Remember me to your family and be assured I rest, dear James, etc.

LETTER No. LXXVI.

CALCUTTA,

[No date.]

TO THE REVEREND MR. WILLIAM HIRST.

Dear Hirst,—

Your letters the 1st dated the 24th March, 1766, the last dated the 28th February '67, reached me within six weeks of each other. The box mentioned to accompany the former under care of Mr. Bevans is safe arrived and merits all can say to the credit of your attention and which in my opinion is so great an obligation upon me, and so pleased am I with the friendly regard you have shewn me, that prompted by inclination, I resolve to claim the exertion of it in future. A Bill for £30 is enclosed to that end. As a remembrance you will receive from Mr. Carr, Chief Mate of the *Lord Holland*, a little bottle which you may christen the rose of fellowship.

15239.

As I should be very much mortified to receive thanks, especially from a man I esteem, when I thought it in justice not due to me, I cannot pass over unnoticed how far I have had it in my power to express the regard with which I shall always receive your recommendations. My inability to promote the views of Messrs. Thomson and Bevans gives me real pain; but, as I am certain you never purposed their advancement by me, when I cannot consistently prove instrumental thereto, I with the less compunction acknowledge their views incompatible with the commerce I am engaged in; but, if the little interest I at any time shall possess, can be made conducive to their interests, you may be assured it shall be exerted to their benefit. Thus then a dinner and handsome words is all I have as yet been able to afford them.

I am glad to observe you continue happy in your connections with Mr. Van [sittart], whose worth we in these parts so unanimously proclaim. Believe me your good sense would have been greatly decried had the value you justly place on his friendship been less. As it is I honor your discernment in the degree adequate to the merit of the character you extoll, and which I must admire in spite of turbulent faction, party rage, or the violent efforts of interested and rapacious men. The remark you favor me with on the last chapter of Luke¹ does very little credit either to the principles or doctrine of that divine. The word of truth you say was not in him and that therefore his preaching has been naught. I say that had he been stoned for such presumption it would have been a happiness. The song of the martyr would not then be known the voice of the preacher, such is the agreeable distinction betwixt the harmony of sounds and the discord of words. There for I pray you let it be done! eradicate the seeds of discord. I wish you more happiness than it is possible to experience here or anywhere indeed in a state of dependance. My regard to Mr. Van [sittart] and Mr. Hastings, and when you see Hancock do not forget to make my acknowledgements to his lady and himself. For the present I take my leave.

I am, etc.

List of books wanted.

Dryden all his works in pocket volumes.

Otway Do

Rowe Do

Locke Do usually in three volume folio.

The India pamphlets hitherto published bound up together in parchment and the last Charter to the Company.

¹ Perhaps a reference to Luke Scrafton.

N. B.—(I except to Mr. Van's *Memorial* in 3 volumes, as I have that by me, the others are all dispersed. You must know the impossibility of keeping by one a six penny publication).

LETTER No. LXXVII.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th September, 1767.

TO MISS BARWELL.

My dear Sister,—

I am set down to acknowledge I cannot say to reply to your very kind letters of the 7th November, 1766, and 20th February, 1767.

I return you thanks for your friendly condolence; but, as no merchant is exempt from losses, it is his particular business to look forward and not to brood over a past evil. Such I deem the accident which you notice, and as such at the time it occurred, I was inwardly concerned for it. What you have heard of my Father's intention to make up to me the amount I had suffered by that misfortune is very true. He has been obliging enough to present me with £1,000 to indemnify me in part for my loss by the shipwreck of the *Muxadavad*—a consideration by which I think myself highly favored. The extract you make from my letter of the 28th November, 1765, alludes to the cash paid you by Captain Morris, and which, had he left England before, he had had an opportunity of selling the goods, would have been paid to you in the manner pointed out by me. In that letter it being a part of my instructions to Captain Morris to disclose this transaction to Mr. Barton, if the goods were not sold at the time he would leave England, otherwise not to mention it to him,—a precaution I thought necessary, as I did not know how soon a ship might have been procured him, and in that case it was absolutely requisite a proper person should be authorised to settle my accounts and pay you your dues,—a person that might be depended on and who would keep the transaction a secret from our family.

Your lottery ticket, the prelude to your sentiments on economic prudence, diverted me not a little. Not that I think the reasons urged in support of those sentiments weakened by the contract: far from it. I allow them equally forcible and just and as such I must approve. I am only struck with the frailties of our nature to which we are some times complainant, but whilst we are not so in too great a degree. The reflection consequent will be a real amusement. However I promise on my part to be as discreet as I can, and to have that amusement as seldom as possible; and then, on my arrival

in England, which may be in some years, you seem to purpose me a constant subject for reflection—a subject of which I have at present no idea, and if I remain in the same mind I shall not attempt to acquiesce. The tenderness of friendship may in my opinion be experienced without the risk of forming new connections, especially in such a family as ours. Some one of us it is necessary should extend our views, and be at liberty to promote the welfare of the whole. I do not mean by this that ourselves are to be the last considered, but that ourselves be not too much considered.

The disagreeable situation of young Atkinson, which my last letters made you acquainted with, is in no respect amended. He is still threatened by the oppressive hand of power, and, unless free merchants' indentures are procured and sent to him, it is possible he may be sent to Europe. You must know it is a standing order from the Company, that if any other servants shall quit their service at the Presidency and repair to another, that servant shall be sent to Europe. This order, while it is obsolete, has been revived with respect to Atkinson. I am sorry to remark to you that he is a very young man not conscious of his own want of importance when he is the object of offended power, and that he is by far less cautious than what the times absolutely require. That he is clever at his pen he has yet to satisfy me of, but not that he has tolerable parts which reading and application may improve. In short, my dear Sister, he is a man of a very common genius, yet sufficiently capable of plodding through life with success in the business he is engaged in (the law). You might possibly express at this your surprise, but that must arise solely from your too high opinion of the talents of his brother practitioners. Contract then your idea of their capacities and the wonder will vanish.

In consequence of what you write, I shall expect to see Miss At[kin]s[o]n by the first ships of the next year, and you may be satisfied she shall be placed in a family you would wish. His sister Nancy, if Mr. Barton's sister is pleased to take a voyage to the East, may very well accompany her, and indeed the opportunity is such that I think you ought not to let it slip. For the purpose I enclose bills to the amount of 150 pounds sterling, and do intend to increase that remittance by the latter ships. Mr. Hunt, the distant relation to the At[kin]s[o]ns little merits the honor of contributing to the welfare of a family he has so long neglected. However in that particular your own discretion will guide you: it is a common observation that the good that courts us ought not to be rejected.

My Father, who is conversant with the world, and whose sentiments of mankind are founded on experience, I do suppose, would not have trusted to the promises of any man in my favor could he himself have promoted my interests in England. That not being in his power, I am obliged by his

recommendation of me to Mr. Beecher, who, I am convinced, will do everything he can to assist when I apply to him. He has already expressed to me his inclination so to do. But I am convinced the times admit not the exertion of his influence on my behalf, and he too, I believe, is convinced from concurring circumstances. I wish you every happiness, and am, etc.

LETTER No. LXXVIII.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th September, 1767.

TO ANSELM BEAUMONT, ESQ.

Dear Beaumont,—

I have received your letters of the 9th November, 1766, and 23rd February 1767, with letters to Mr. Watts of the 12th, 26th, and 28th, November and 16th December, 1766.

In reply to the thanks you are pleased to give me for the remittance made through my Father, I can assure you I feel all the satisfaction you purposed me by your approval of my endeavors; and, as actions best speak our solicitude for the interest of our friends, I could have wished to have given you a further proof by this ship of my desire of fulfilling your request. For remittances I have taken hitherto every opportunity to execute your instructions. Bencoolen speaks my success in a small degree, and Bencollen only, as you may perceive by Mr. Watts' account current to the 12th February last. My applications at every other Presidency—Bombay especially, for I relied much on Mr. Spencer—have proved fruitless. The letters from Mr. Chevalier you will find enclosed; and, as for the Dutch cash, it has been long very long full and is entirely engaged for the next year. However I am still in hopes from the French quarter, as I do suppose they are not so full of cash as they pretend. With respect to Respondentia none is sought after, nor is it a method I would adopt on your behalf, without your particular injunctions, unless an opportunity afforded by a foreign bottom with the circumstances of some English gentleman going a passenger and the goods becoming security for payment of the Respondentia note. In such case indeed I should think myself authorised, and would advise you in time to make insurance. Lest I should not have been sufficiently explicit on the subject of remitting by Respondentia, and why I did not chuse to do it by these commanders and officers of our Company's ships, I must remark that these commanders and officers leave it not in my choice, for they are so far from wanting money that there is scarce a man of them but what

has orders intent to solicit the Council here for hills. This made me think of a foreign bottom, and induced me to mention under what circumstances I should deem myself authorised to risk your property in a Respondentia bond. The French you will perceive have reduced their exchange, and altered their former terms. It is now to be in the option of their Company whether they shall pay in three months or twelve, allowance interest if they chuse to defer it the other nine months at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and all their bills made payable at Paris ; so that, if the bills are negotiable at two shilling and a penny in London, you will be well off. To proceed now to the other part of your letters.

The article paid Magee was I believe on account of some insurance in which, there being a slavage, your proportion of losses amounted to Rs. 366-14 only. I recollect ordering payment of that sum and thus much of the relative circumstance. I wait for Plowman's answer respecting the 901-4 paid in by him and brought to your credit by Leycester. You will possibly find enclosed Plowman's explanation for he will probably send it me in writing. Chaund's interest bond amounting to 2,206-8 is credited for in your accounts current the 4th February, 1765, *viz.*, February 2nd by cash received of Chand his bond given for the rice purchased of Mr. Adams. Your proportion with interest is 2,213-8-9 consequently the bond being paid, I could not deliver it to Mr. Watts with the other papers. Your Restitution dividends in the enclosed account current to the 1st interest will be found duly accounted for. A remittance has been made to Madras and to the utmost I could procure before the close of the season, I only wish diamonds to the amount my have been sent you.

What you mention respecting Graham and his letter respecting Batta, and the emoluments of the Midnapore Chiefship can proceed only from your being unacquainted with many material points. You cannot suppose he would, unless drove to it, have given up those emoluments reaped to his time. It is an absurdity you will find free men guilty of, but Watts has, as I am informed unbosomed himself to the Lord or Mr. Verelst and previous to Graham's letter. The consequence of which, as I understand, was the immediate appointment of a supervisor preacquainted with every circumstance and probably determined thereon to advance his own reputation. If this was the case, and you in Graham's situation, you possibly would have acted like him. Some letters of his on the subject go enclosed to enable you to form a just notion of his conduct.

You need be under no apprehension with respect to the threats industriously propagated by the Direction. Who will dare to execute their orders for attaching property at their will and pleasure sufficient to authorise the commission of robbery, or must they have the sanction of the law for their

proceedings? Therefore rest easy convinced, the order sent out is a mere bugbear.

The recommendations relative to remittances, etc., I shall nevertheless be attentive to. I return you many thanks for the sweetmeats by Mr. Carr, and beg you will make my lowest salam to the Bibby Browne. You will receive some things from Chand and otta from me. The Banian shirts you may as well get made in Europe, the cloth that sold for 7 now selling for Rs. 14. The corals shall be sent you by the *Elgin*.

I was going to conclude, but thought it necessary to send you for your perusal my address on an extraordinary occasion to the Board. The concession that has been made is general; and, as no names are mentioned, the gentlemen content with the verbal assurance of its not extending to them are in no respect distinguished. The advantage which some individuals have taken and pleaded in their excuse—their different situation at the time his Lordship and the Select Committee were pleased to be offended at the servants remonstrance, I by no means approve; and indeed it will little avail such as have but urged it in their defence verbally. For my part I deemed it sufficient to look upon myself as innocent, and have as publicly declared that I know not of any crime charged or proved upon me. Thus much is certainly implied by my letters, and to that I should alone have been answered, instead of adding, as the Secretary has done, a circumstance foreign to my question to his Honor, etc.

Remember me to all my friends, and be assured I am with the greatest attachment, etc.

(*Enclosure.*)

CHANDERNAGORE,

The 2nd July, 1767.

TO MR. JOHN PADDY AT CALCUTTA.

Sir,—

In answer to your letter of the last 30th I request you will tell Mr. Barwell that I am always very ready to comply with his demand for to remit his money at our Company's Treasury, in order to insure Bills of Exchange by the ships of this season; but he must afford no delay to send up what sum he propose himself, as several gentlemen at Calcutta have their money ready for their own remittance, and you may be sensible that who pay sooner must get the preference, because we have time to employ the money in goods for the dispatching of our ships. The condition we give this year is as follows:—

The Bills to be delivered by our first ship, which we intend to dispatch on the next month of December. When the sum is paid, then we made

three parts, for which we deliver bonds by three ships the one for the December month, the other for January, and the third for February. The exchange is 27 pence for a pound sterling, and the money payable at Paris at three months or a year by allowing one interest of four per cent. At these conditions you may send the sixty or eighty thousand rupees you mention for account of some gentlemen.

I am sincerely yours,

(Sd.) CHEVALIER.

(Enclosure).

CHANDERNAGORE

The 14th August 1767.

TO RICHARD BARWELL, ESQ.

SIR,—

I wish it would be in my power to oblige your banyan about the remittance of his money to Mr. Beaumont or other gentlemen; but our business being stopped in every part of the country, and being impossible to us to provide goods till the gentlemen of the Board at Calcutta afford some redress, we can't accept money for Bills without knowing what use we may do with it. If for the time to come we are under necessity to borrow some, you may be assured I will give you notice of it.

I am etc.,

CHEVALIER.

[Here follows a statement of Barwell's account with Anselm Beaumont, amounting to Current Rupees 1,15,779-14-7.]

LETTER No. LXXIX.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th September, 1767

TO MR. THOS. SMITH.

Dear Sir,—

I have the pleasure to acknowledge myself indebted to your kindness for your letters dated the 1st January last. The intercourse of friends at so great a distance as we are situated be it ever a trivial, must in my opinion I speak from my own feelings—afford a most agreeable source of reflection. Former scenes of life rise to the mind, and a thousand little incidents each

of which contribute to heighten our satisfaction that you may conceive me to experience at this instant.

The worthiness of Joe, for he bears a very good character, must doubtless make up to him the loss of his friend Mr. Spencer, by attracting the attention and fixing the regard of some one other great man on his side of India, who may wish to promote merit, but cannot have the encouragement of it more at heart, than the late Mr. Spencer had. You must excuse this digression made in favour of a gentleman whose memory I revere.

I am obliged for the pleasure you express at the intimation you received of my prosperity and only wish I could confirm what my friend Joe wrote relative to my late situation. The idea of advantage which was then raised to my detriment you will find has been effected, and that my remove is in consequence. The great imaginary profits it was said I made attracting the notice of Mr. Sykes, Resident at the Durbar, and inspiring him with the desire of taking those to himself.

As the opposition at the election of Directors in April last in all probability lays open the whole scene of Indian policy and accounts for actions the propriety of some of which I must confess myself even now at a loss to determine upon it would be presumption to attempt there the discussion of them. Permit me then to refer you to several publications on India transactions for such information as you may wish to obtain.

My compliments to Mrs. Smith and Ned with the heartiest wishes for your and yours prosperity.

I am, etc.

[*To be continued*].

Christian Tombs at Bankipore and Patna.

THIRD ARTICLE.

ON communicating with the Rev. Fr. J. Chrysostom, O. C., about his collection of inscriptions from the Patna Cathedral, I was disappointed to hear that he had copied only the inscriptions belonging to members of the clergy. Had I known this, when I passed through Bankipore and Patna in 1913, I should not have spent my time in the English Cemetery near the Patna Cathedral. If anyone of the Members of our Society follows up our suggestion about the Patna and Bankipore Cemeteries, and wishes to enrich our Review with a large amount of unpublished materials, let him not forget the many inscriptions inside and outside the Patna Cathedral.

To incite him to do the needful, here is a passage about the Patna Cathedral and the Cemetery surrounding it, which we extract from the life of Dr. A. Hartmann, Bishop of Patna, by the Rev. Fr. Anthony Mary, O. C. (Calcutta, P. S. D'Rozario, 1868, pp. 293-296). I need only remark that the remains of Bishop Hartmann were removed from the Patna Cathedral to St. Joseph's Convent Chapel, Bankipore, in May 1867. It may not be known generally that the cause of the saintly Bishop's beatification is now being examined. 15239.

"Not far from the grave of the Swiss Bishop,¹ repose the remains of the Rev. Father John Mary, O. C., from Brixen, Prefect of the Thibetan Mission, who died in the year 1770, after having for 20 years worked at the conversion of the Gentiles. Brief and touching is his eulogy in the mortuary register : *Multis fatigatus laboribus, exantlatis periculis diutinis, attritus infirmitatibus, caritate fervens ; cujus mortem Christiani, gentiles, et mauri deplorant.* (Tired out by many labours, and continued perils which he had undergone, worn out by sickness, burning with love ; whose death Christians, Pagans, and Mussulmans bewail). Let us pass over to another tomb containing also the relics of an Apostle, Rev. Fr. Eustachius, O. C., from Cassinis. The following short praise is connected with his name : *Per annos novem indefessus laboravit, verbo, exemplo, et scriptis, in erudiendis Christianis fidelibus, et pro conversione infidelium : cum ipsis laboribus praedicationis jam esset*

¹ Dr. A. Hartmann, O. C.

exhaustus, die 26 Augusti, 1778, animam Deo reddidit. (For nine years he laboured with unflagging zeal, by word, by example, and by his writings, in the instruction of the Christian community, and for the conversion of unbelievers; [293] when he was now exhausted by the very exertion of preaching, he yielded up his soul to God on the 26th August, 1778). One step further, and we are bending over the sepulchre of a third valiant champion of the Christian faith, the Rev. Fr. Joseph, from Rovato, who laboured in the mission, of which he was Prefect, during 24 years. He died on the 13th December, 1786, and the following words in the mortuary register contain a short account of his rare qualities: *In omnibus vere filius P. N. Seraphici S. Francisci, vir integerrimus in omni probitate. In qualitate Praefecti institutus, prudentia, justitia, mansuetudine, discretionis et humilitatis laudem munus exercuit. Plures infideles ad orthodoxam fidem convertit.* (In every respect truly a son of Our Seraphic Father, St. Francis, and a man most perfect and upright. Having been advanced to the post of Prefect, he discharged his duty with prudence, justice, meekness, and praiseworthy discretion and humility. He converted several unbelievers to the True Faith).

"Another saintly priest shares with Dr. Hartmann the repose of a glorious sepulchre, Dr. A. Parietti, from Milan, Superior of the Central Bengal Mission, who had come to Patna to restore his health impaired by long apostolic labours. But God had decreed to grant him that vigour which never decays; he died at Bankipore in the month of November 1864. Further on, there lie the remains of another priest, the victim of Christian charity, Rev. Fr. Augustin, O. C., who died in Gazeepore in 1860, whilst assisting the soldiers attacked by that dire Asiatic scourge, the cholera.

"Let us now quit the sacred precincts of the lofty Cathedral, to direct our steps towards a spot that offers us sweet attractions, awakens sublime thoughts, and excites feelings, varied and tender like the flowers that ought to adorn it. Here rest the heroic Virgins, spouses of Christ, who, after having abandoned parents and friends, and the smiling hills of their native Bavaria, hurried hither to promote the great work that Bishop Hartmann had commenced. Like tender flowers [295] transplanted from a temperate climate into the torrid zone, they soon faded away, and died.

"Rest in peace, noble Sisters! Well deserved is your rest after your many toils! Repose here in peace near the Father whose labours you have shared, whose burden you have alleviated. What a sweet meeting here on the day of Resurrection! What tender reciprocal congratulations then! What a delight to see the joys commencing here where hardships took their end! O! arise, glorious shepherd, with thy golden curved staff; arise above the smoking ruins of an accursed city, and wing thy way to the Pastor of Pastors.

And you, tender, pure, snowy lambs follow him in his ethereal course, and sit ever happy at the feet of St. Agnes, whose virginity and martyrdom you have so nobly imitated.

"What are those numberless little hills, rising like the wavelets of a lake when the breeze ruffles its surface? They are the graves of the little pagan children whom the hand of mercy has withdrawn from infidelity. On many of them the waters of spiritual regeneration have been poured by the very hand of the saintly Bishop who now reposes so near them. He delighted to be with children and now he rests in their midst. Their guileless spirits sport at his feet with those crowns they have so easily won, as they thank him without ceasing.

"But shall we count one by one all the graves that rise here? How different the nations whence they originated? Here lies a Chinese convert near a Hebrew who has confessed the name of Christ; there a soldier from the Green Island next to a negro from Mozambique; further on, a German adventurer at the side of a French Chevalier. Portuguese, Indo-Portuguese, Spaniards, Italians, Native Christians, they all rest here. What a diversity in their names! Roch, Lanlais, Frenai, Lebon, Lefevre, Durosier, Carville, Toussaint le Corse, Philippier, Penon, Boillard, le Vacher, l'Epinette, Breton, Echer, Riffer, Balth, Robinson, McGiver, di Colpi, d'Almeida, de Camera, de Souza, de Sylva, de Braganza, de Rozario, de Cruz, de Mello, Diez, Pinhero, etc., etc. On the last day the Patna Cemetery will present, on a small [296] scale the solemn scene of which the whole world shall be the theatre; for what is the world but an immense necropolis?"

Father Chrysostom kindly gave me a copy of these of his inscriptions which refer to Bengal. The following two are from the *old Patna Cathedral* :—

1. DR. ALBINUS PARIETTI / Mediolanensis Diœcesis Presbyter / C. Bengalen. Miss. Superior / XLV annos natus / Plurimis Annis periculoso morbo / Patientissime tolerato / In ista Missione solamen petiit / Et in Domino generose vitam finivit / Pridie Kal. Decembris A. D. 1864. / Dolentes Amici D. D. D. / R. I. P. /

2. Hic Quiescit / Revdus. AUGUSTINUS A STO. STEPHANO / Siculus Ord : Capuc :-um. / Missionarius Apos :-cus. / Qui Cholera morbo infectis / Assistens ejusdem victima / Obiit Aprilis 1860 / Aetatis 33. /

Two other inscriptions are from the *Bankipore Catholic Church*. They are both commemorating Dr. Hartmann. The former lies over his tomb; the latter is inscribed on a tablet.

1. Exuviae hic jacent / Illmi. et Revmi. D. D. A. HARTMANN, O. C. / Derbensis Episcopi / Et Vicarii Apostolici Patnensis / Qui Coorjee cessit e vita / VIII Kalas Aprilis MDCCCLXVI. / In thee who art God the Father's Son / Safe he who lies beneath this stone. /

2. To the Memory of the late / Right Rev. DR. HARTMANN / Bishop of Derbe Vicr : Apsc : of Patna / Count of the Sacred Roman Empire and / Prelate Asst. to the Pontifical Throne / His Successor Dr. P. Tosi, O. C., Bishop of / Rodhiopoli and His Clergy with the aid of / A. Almeida, Esq., an admirer of the Deceased / Erected this Tablet. / The Capuchins, the Mission of Patna, / The Roman Catholic body at large / Lament and will long remember / The Venerable Cenobite, the zealous Pastor, / The Bombay Canon Laws' Vindicator, / The defender of the Sacredness of Marriage. / May he still Bless from Heaven / His friend, institutes and flock. / He was born at Lucerna in Switzerland / On the 26th of February 1803 / Consecrated Bishop on the 5th November 1846 / Departed from this life on the 24th April 1866. /

The Bishop's death is thus recorded in the Patna Burial Register, now in the Allahabad Cathedral Archives.

Anno Domini 1866, Die 24 Aprilis, Illms : et Revmus. Dom :-us. Anastasius Hartmann, de Lucerna Cappuccinus, Episcopus Derbensis, et Vicarius Apostolicus hujus Patnae Missionis, Assistens solio Pontificio, Comes Romanus, Ex-Procurator Missionum Ordinis S. Francisci Cappuccinorum, 63 annorum aetatis in Domo Episcopali (vulgo Coorjee) plenus meritis in communione S. Matris Ecclesiae, animam Deo reddidit. Cujus corpus die 26 hujus sepultus est in Ecclesia Patnae prope Altare Majus. Adm. Rev. P. ri Antonio Maria confessus, die 24 hujus, Sanctissimoque Viatico refectus, et Sacri Olei unctione eadem die roboratus Infirmas¹ Colica decessit. Requiescat in Pace.

(Sd.) FR. VINCENTIUS CAPPUCCINUS.

Our next inscription comes from *Coorjee*, near Bankipur.

BRO:-ER SILVESTER, O. C., / Died / Sept. 14th, 1892. / Age 37 years / R. I. P. /

Four other inscriptions to Capuchin Priests sent us by Fr. Chrysostom, O. C., are to be seen in the *Catholic Church at Bhagalpore*.

1. In pious Memory of / the / Reverend FATHER / JOHN BAPTIST / of the Isle of Gilio, Capuchin / of the Roman Province. / He was a Zealous Priest / And warm friend. / Died at Bhagalpore the 1st July 1849, / Aged 38 Years. /

2. In Memory / of / Reverend FATHER DAVID / of Cesena / Capuchin / Who died August 29th, 1851. / Aged 32 Years. /

3. Sacred / To the Memory of / Rev. FR. RAPHAEL, O. C., / of Geisenhausen in Bavaria, / Who died at / Jamalpore / on the 15th Aug : 1866 / Aged 45 Years. / R. I. P. /

¹ Infirmas (P)

4. Sacred / to the / Memory of / The Very Revd. FATHER VINCENT,
O. C., / Roman Catholic Chaplain / of Bhagalpore and Jamalpore. / He was
born in Sicily at / "Petraglia Sottana" on the / 25th September 1826, ordained
Priest / on the 6th October 1850 and died / at Jamalpore on the 10th
December 1879. / An exemplary Pastor & Father / To the poor, a true
and sincere Friend, / Much loved, Respected and esteemed by all / Who
knew him. He departed this life / Deeply regretted by his Congregation /
And by a numerous circle of friends. / May His Soul rest in Peace. /
This Tablet is erected as a last tribute / of affection by his sorrowing
Children. /

Our President, the Ven'ble the Archdeacon W. K. Firminger, remarks in
Bengal : Past & Present, Vol. IX, Pt. I, p. 35, that I did not mention the
monument to the officers who perished in the Patna Massacre of 1763.
The reason is that the monument is not in the Cemeteries I visited. The
inscriptions which our President quotes from the *Bengal Obituary* are
probably in what I called the English Cemetery, Patna, and from which
I took *all* the inscriptions up to 1800. In future, when inscriptions are
published, it will be necessary to insist that their provenance be indicated
more precisely than has been done hitherto in our obituaries. E. A. H.
Blunt has set a good example in his *List of Inscriptions on Christian
Tombs in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Allahabad, 1911.

H. HOSTEN, S.J.

The Calcutta Town Hall.

OF the very few century-old buildings which still stand in Calcutta, Town Hall is one. The following are some of the details of its early history which can be gleaned from records.

The British inhabitants of Calcutta resolved in their two meetings, held respectively in 1793 and 1804, to erect marble statues of the Marquises Cornwallis and Wellesley in some conspicuous part of the Town of Calcutta.

The statue of the former nobleman was received from England some time before the meeting of 1804 but it was not erected in consequence of there being no suitable building for the purpose; it being considered unsafe to place marble statues in open air in a climate like that of Bengal. Accordingly the Committee appointed to carry out the Resolution of 1804 suggested to Government, in the following year, the expediency of constructing a Town Hall, for the reception of the statues, out of funds to be raised by means of public lotteries. The above suggestion was approved by Government, and the Committee were requested to carry it into execution in communication with certain Officers of Government.

The lotteries* were accordingly instituted, and sufficient funds for a commencement having accumulated in 1806, plans and estimates for the Town Hall were sanctioned in 1807, and Colonel J. Garstin, the Chief Engineer, was entrusted with the construction of it. The building was commenced on the 1st December 1807, and completed in 1813, when it was placed under the charge of a Committee of Management, called the Town Hall Committee, and one Mr. William Hastie was appointed steward under the orders of the Committee. The records in hand do not show the original cost of the building. In 1814 the erection of certain out-offices, and the improvement of the southern entrance to the hall by railing off a portion of the Esplanade in front of it, were sanctioned; the former work was completed in 1815 at an outlay of Company's Rupees 15,000, but the latter was subsequently abandoned.

Towards the beginning of 1815 apprehensions were entertained in regard to the safety of the building, owing to the great spring in the boarded floor of the second storey, caused by the beams having been placed at considerable distances from each other. A Committee of Engineers was appointed to inspect the building, who suggested a plan for remedying the

* See article on *The Town Hall Lotteries, Bengal Past & Present*, Vol. I.

defect ; but, as it involved a considerable expense, which the Government could not be expected to meet, the public were consulted as to the best mode of raising the necessary funds. Nothing, however, was done till 1818, when it was discovered that several of the pillars in the upper hall had suffered injury, in consequence of their having been built of bad materials. Accordingly the building was put in thorough repair in 1818-19,—the pillars in question were re-erected, and additional beams introduced under the boarded floor. The expense of re-erecting the pillars was borne by Colonel Garstin, according to the terms of the agreement originally entered into by him. In 1817 some additional out-offices were erected, at a cost of Rupees 3,820. In 1819 the Town Hall Committee recommended some further additions to the out-offices, but the recommendation was not complied with. The above disbursements would appear to have all been made from the Lottery Funds. The next repair was given to the Town Hall in 1824, under orders from the Military Board. There are no papers to show when subsequent repairs were made ; but it is probable that, like other public buildings, the Town Hall was repaired quadrennially. In 1844 it was brought on the roll of Public Works under the charge of the Civil Architect.

FURNITURE.

In 1814 Government sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rupees 90,750, for completely furnishing the Town Hall. The glass-ware was to be purchased in England,* and chairs, etc., in this country,—on this latter account a charge of Rupees 3,056 was passed in 1814. In the following year thirty-six lustres, *vis.*, 12 of 12 lights, 12 of 8 lights, and 12 of 6 lights each (which were brought to the order of a party who had intermediately deceased), were purchased for about Rupees 37,000 ; but, as fears were then entertained about the safety of the building, the purchase of the rest of the furniture was postponed. In 1817 the Town Hall Committee requested the permission of Government to complete the furnishing of the hall ; but were informed, in reply, that the state of the Lottery Fund at the time did not admit of a compliance. In consequence of the above, Mr. Hastie, the steward, furnished the hall at his own expense, in order to render it suitable for the public entertainments, etc., in which he was allowed the exclusive privilege of supplying provisions and other requisites.

The whole of Mr. Hastie's property having been removed from the Hall after his death in 1819, the Committee again urged upon Government the necessity for completing the furniture at the public expense ; but as the extensive works then in progress for improving the town of Calcutta required the whole of the funds derived from the Town Hall Lotteries, as well as from those established for the purpose of making such improvements,

* This plan was subsequently given up.

Government was unable to sanction the expense. In October 1823, thirty more lustres were purchased for the Marble Hall for the sum of Rupees 9,000. With the exception of the sixty-six lustres and chairs abovementioned, the furniture has been successively kept up by the stewards.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

In 1849 the following furniture were in the Hall belonging to the public, and to Mr. J. Spence, the then Steward:—

List of Articles in the Town Hall received from Mr. Previte, belonging to the Government.

Upstairs.

12—12 Light lustres.

12— 8 ditto

12— 4 ditto

Below.

12— 6 Light lustres.

12— 5 ditto.*

Pictures.

Lord Lake.

General Hewitt.

Sir Charles Metcalfe.

A marble bust of the Duke of Wellington.

Lottery platform, complete.

Punkah and table, complete.

Two commodes.

Two chamber stands.

Fifty arm chairs.

In the Godown.†

Sundry boxes belonging to the Lottery Committee. A paper almirah in the Lottery Committee's Room. Pictures since placed in the Town Hall—

Of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore.

Statement showing the value, etc., of Furniture in the Town Hall, belonging to Mr. J. Spence.

| | Rs. | As. | P. |
|--|-----|--------|-----|
| Amount value of furniture purchased between the
1st November, 1836 and 30th April, 1838 | ... | 29,602 | 0 2 |

* There were six other lustres of this description which are not accounted for.

| | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|----------------|--------|----|----|
| Amount value of furniture purchased in May | | | | | 426 | 11 | 0 |
| " | " | " | " | " June | 308 | 13 | 0 |
| " | " | " | " | " July | 213 | 9 | 9 |
| " | " | " | " | " August | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| " | " | " | " | " September | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| " | " | " | " | " October | 14 | 8 | 0 |
| " | " | " | " | " January 1838 | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| " | " | " | " | " February | 128 | 6 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | 30,784 | 7 | 11 |
| Amount value of twenty-nine packages of glass-ware imported from England for the use of the Town Hall | | | | | | | |
| value of twenty-five packages of crockery-ware imported from England for the use of the Town Hall | | | | | 3,200 | 8 | 0 |
| value of a set of dining tables, from Messrs. Shearwood and Company, for the use of the Town Hall | | | | | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 set of plated-ware from Messrs. Tulloh and Company, (14 in number) | | | | | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 set of plated-ware from Messrs. Tulloh and Company (14 in number) | | | | | 1,050 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 set of plated-ware from Messrs. Tulloh and Company (18 in number) | | | | | 1,050 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 mahogany circular table | | | | | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 venison dish covers | | | | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 casks containing earthen-ware | | | | | 1,350 | 0 | 0 |
| table ornaments | | | | | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 300 single and 100 arm cane-bottom chairs | | | | | 1,222 | 13 | 0 |
| 4 plaster-of-Paris figures | | | | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 couches, each value Rupees 75 | | | | | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 plated dishes from C. Hogg | | | | | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| plated-ware and glass | | | | | 1,602 | 0 | 0 |
| canopy of throne | | | | | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Invoice ex-Tudor | | | | | 2,550 | 8 | 3 |
| a plate glass (not yet arrived from England) | | | | | | | |
| £90, calculating Exchange and charges | | | | | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | 54,215 | 5 | 2 |

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

As already stated, the Town Hall was originally placed under a Committee. This Committee consisted of three Members, *vis.*, Major A. Hennessy, Mr. A. Trotter, and Lieutenant J. S. Brownrigg, with Mr. C. Seymour as their Secretary. They were entrusted with the general superintendence and care of the building, and empowered to allow the public the use of it under certain rules approved of by Government; but, in every case requiring expenditure of public money, they were to obtain the previous sanction of Government. On the 2nd May, 1815, the Committee were directed to forward all bills for contingent charges incurred by them for the care of the Hall to the Civil Auditor, with a view to that Officer obtaining the sanction of Government to them, along with other contingent charges of the Department.

In October 1817, Major-General John Sullivan Wood was appointed to be President, and Mr. C. Trower, Captain Montague, and Mr. A. J. Macan to be additional Members of the Committee; who were authorized to decide all questions in regard to the Hall, excepting those of more than ordinary importance. This Committee was dissolved in 1824, and their duties transferred to the Committee for the improvement of the City of Calcutta, better known as the Lottery Committee.

The Government Lotteries having been abolished in 1843, and the Lottery Committee consequently dissolved, they were permitted to make over charge of the records connected with the Town Hall to the Collector of Calcutta, and the Sub-Treasurer was directed to pay the steward's salary (which was the only monthly charge on account of the building), debiting the same to the Lottery Fund until that fund shall have been exhausted.

From this period the building was under the sole charge of the steward till 1844, when it was placed under the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The Establishment originally sanctioned by Government for the care of the Town Hall was as follows:—

| | | | Per mensem. |
|---|-----|-----|-------------|
| | | | Rs. |
| Mr. William Hastie, Steward | ... | ... | 250 |
| 1 Tindall | ... | ... | 5 |
| 4 Khalassies, at Rs. 4-8 | ... | ... | 18 |
| 1 Bheestee | ... | ... | 5 |
| 2 Durwans, at Rs. 5 | ... | ... | 10 |
| 2 Mehters, at Rs. 4 | ... | ... | 8 |
| 1 Bricklayer Mistry | ... | ... | 5 |
| 2 Peons for the Committee's Office, at Rs. 15 | ... | ... | 10 |
| TOTAL | | | 311 |

To the above was added a writer on Rupees 30 per month in January 1814, for the purpose of arranging the records of the Committee's office.

After the edifice was made over to the Lottery Committee, the Establishment stood thus in 1829 :—

| | | | | Per mensem. |
|--|---------------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| | | | | Ra. |
| 1 | Steward | ... | ... | 250 |
| 1 | Tindall | ... | ... | 5 |
| 4 | Khalassies | ... | ... | 18 |
| 1 | Bheestee | ... | ... | 5 |
| 2 | Durwans | ... | ... | 10 |
| 2 | Sweepers or Mehters | ... | ... | 8 |
| 1 | Bricklayer | ... | ... | 5 |
| Addition salary to Mr. Fordyce, Clerk of the Lottery | | | | |
| | Committee | ... | ... | 20 |
| 1 | Writer | ... | ... | 30 |
| 1 | Sircar | ... | ... | 10 |
| 2 | Peons | ... | ... | 10 |
| Total | | | | 371 |

It does not appear when the sircar at Rupees 10 per month was permanently added to the Establishment; but that, in 1815, the entertainment of one sircar and of three or four lascars was temporarily sanctioned for looking to the erection of certain out-officers then in progress. In 1829 the services of the writer, sircar, and two peons were dispensed with, and the salary of the steward was reduced from Rupees 250 to 150. The allowance of Rupees 20 per month to the clerk of the Lottery Committee probably ceased with the dissolution of that body, but the records do not show when this reduction was made, or when Government ceased to pay for the Establishment of servants, as would appear to have been the case from a statement furnished in 1846 by Mr. J. Spence,* the then steward.

The allowance of Rupees 150 per month continued to be drawn by Mr. Spence till March 1844; when, on his proceeding to England, he was permitted to make over charge of the hall to his partner, in the firm of Spence and Company, Mr. G. R. Elcock on condition of his drawing no pay for the office. On Mr. Spence's return from England in 1846, he resumed the office of steward and applied for the salary formerly attached to it, but his application was negatived in consideration of the profits derived by him from the privilege of supplying provisions, etc., to parties held at the hall, and of his having once resigned that salary.

* Founder of the well-known Spence Hotel of Calcutta.

The following was the Establishment entertained by Mr. Spence in 1849:—

| | | | | Per mensem. | | |
|-------|------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|----|----|
| | | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 4 | Khalassies, at Rs. 7-2 | ... | ... | 28 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 | Bearers, at Rs. 6-4 | ... | ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Mehter | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Bheestee | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | Choonawallah | ... | ... | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| | Carpenter Mistry | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mally | ... | ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Coolies | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Peons | ... | ... | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Butler | ... | ... | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Khidmutgar | ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | 130 | 0 | 0 |

USES OF THE TOWN HALL.

The following rules were passed in 1814 for the admission of the public into the Town Hall:—

FIRST.—The Marble Hall shall be open for the reception of all visitors desirous of seeing the Statues every day (excepting Sundays and days on which the building may be preparing for public purposes) from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SECOND.—Merchants or other individuals, desirous of having the use of a separate room for transaction of business, may be accommodated with the occasional use of the southern rooms on the same floor, on application to Mr. Hastie at the Town Hall.

THIRD.—In all such cases priority of application is to have the preference, should there be more than one meeting proposed to be held on the same day.

FOURTH.—The upper storey of the Town Hall is not to lie open to indiscriminate access, but Mr. Hastie is authorized to allow the rooms to be viewed (under the limitations as to time specified in the first Article) on application to him for that purpose.

FIFTH.—Applications for the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of General Meetings of the inhabitants, or for considerable entertainments on great public occasions, shall be made to the Committee through the Secretary.

SIXTH.—The persons applying for such permission shall defray every expense incurred on such occasions, and shall be responsible for expenses which may be necessary for repairing the house or furniture in consequence of such meetings or entertainments.

In 1817 the Town Hall Committee were authorized to make such alterations in the above rules as might, from time to time, appear advisable.

Besides the purposes mentioned in the above Rules, the building was also used for the drawings of the Government Lotteries, the meetings of the Lottery Committee, and the accommodation of the Calcutta Society Library.

INCOME.

It was at first in contemplation to let the godowns forming the casement storey of the Town Hall to the Commercial, Military and Marine Departments of Government for the storage of articles belonging to them, but this plan seems to have never been carried into execution; and, from the uses since made of the building, no income appears to have been derived. The following is an extract from the Lottery Committee's Report, dated 26th August, 1829. "Adverting to the second query, we are not aware that the building can be made a source of income in aid of the Lottery Funds through the use at present made of it, that is, we do not think that the public can fairly be called upon to pay for the use of what may be considered to be their own property."

EXPENSES ON ASSESSMENT AND REPAIRS

The Town Hall was assessed at Sicca Rupees 300 per quarter. In 1831 the Officers of Pay and Account were directed to carry the amount to the credit of the Assessment Accounts debiting it to the Lottery Funds from which all charges on account of the Town Hall would appear to have hitherto been made. As the balance of the Lottery Fund was made over to the Council of Education for the construction of the Fever Hospital, the Sub-Treasurer on the 27th November 1849 desired to be informed how the Assessment Bills for the building were to be discharged. A balance of Rupees 99-10-6 only then remained in his hands on account of the Lottery Fund.

On this reference the Bengal Government remarked as follows :—

MINUTE BY SECRETARY J. P. GRANT* :—The Assessment Tax on the Town Hall used formerly to be paid out of the Lottery Committee Funds, of which there was a large balance. But that balance has now been made over to the Fever Hospital. The Sub-Treasurer writes to know how he is now to pay the assessment. I have had a Note made, showing who build the Town Hall, and how it has been managed, which His Honor will see under this slip.

* John Peter Grant afterwards Knighted and Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The preparation of this Note has taken some time, as the papers were not all in this Office. The result is that it seems that there is no help for it, but Government must pay the assessment and all other charges of the Town Hall out of the General Revenues. It yields no profit.

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL. There seems no other alternative that I am aware of than for Government to pay the assessment.

J. H. L.*

The 28th November, 1849.

The following were the expences incurred by Government on account of the Town Hall from 1860 to 1865:—

| | Repairs and im-
provements
Rupees. | Municipal Assess-
ment.
Rupees. | Total.
Rupees. |
|---------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1860-61 | .. 1,058 | 1,800 | 2,858 |
| 1861-62 | .. 1,613 | 1,800 | 3,413 |
| 1862-63 | ... 572 | 1,800 | 2,372 |
| 1863-64 | ... 1,202 | 2,400 | 3,602 |
| 1864-65 | ... 2,237 | 2,400 | 4,637 |
| Total | 6,682 | 10,200 | 16,882 |

On the 5th October 1865 the Government of Bengal made the following proposal to the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta for the transfer of the Town Hall to the latter:—

“A proposal has been under the consideration of Government for raising funds for the maintenance of the Town Hall, by charging a fee of Rupees 100 for the use of the Hall for all concerts, balls, dinners, and other purposes of amusement or professional emolument, the gratuitous use of the building being restricted to cases of a purely public or charitable description. With reference to this proposal, it has occurred to the Lieutenant Governor that the charge of the Town Hall, which has hitherto been in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, might, with advantage, be made over to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta for the use of the town; the cost of its improvement, repair, &c., being borne by the Municipal Funds, and the Justices making such arrangements as, while affording the public the free use of the Hall for all legitimate purposes, would provide an income sufficient to meet the charge. From a statement prepared by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, of the number of concerts held in the Town Hall during the past year, that Officer has ascertained that, had the proposed fee been charged the return would have amounted to Rupees 6,800. I am to request

* Major-General Sir John Hunter Littler, K.C.B.

that you will be so good as to lay this proposal before the Justices, and report, for the information of Government whether they are willing to agree to it, and if so, the specific terms on which they would suggest that the transfer should be made."

In reply Mr. R. Turnbull, then Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta wrote thus agreeing to the transfer on certain conditions:—

"I am desired by the Chairman of the Justices to state that your letter No. 5947, dated 25th October last, respecting the transfer of the Town Hall to the Justices, was laid before the Justices at a special General Meeting held this day, and it was resolved "that the Justices, on behalf of the town, should accept the charge of the Town Hall, on condition that the proprietary right in, and charge of, the Town Hall, and all buildings, out-offices and premises attached thereto, together with any furniture or other property contained therein, not being private property, should be made over to the Justices, who should have the sole and uncontrolled management thereof."

The matter was referred to the Government of India for final sanction which was accorded on the 13th February 1866 when the Governor-General in Council agreed "to the transfer of the Town Hall, and all its appurtenances, to the Calcutta Municipality, to be held by the Justices as Trustees for the town, on condition of their keeping it in repair, and for the purposes for which it has heretofore been maintained; and on the understanding that, until other arrangements can be made, the lower floor will continue to be occupied by the High Court, on the payment of a fair rent by the Government to the Municipality."

The last Commissioner of Police of Calcutta who held charge of the Town Hall was Mr. V. H. Schalch.

References to the early history of the Calcutta Town Hall are to be found in the under-mentioned records of the Bengal Government:—

Public Consultation, 30th July 1813, No. 32.

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|-------|----------------|
| " | " | 28th January | 1814, | Nos. 64 to 68. |
| " | " | 2nd August | " " | 31 to 33. |
| " | " | 9th " | " " | 28 to 31. |
| " | " | 23rd " | " " | 19 to 22. |
| " | " | 25th October | " " | 21 to 22. |
| " | " | 3rd January | " | No. 58. |
| " | " | 2nd May | " | Nos. 24 to 26. |
| " | " | 26th January | 1815, | No. 65. |
| " | " | 30th September | " | Nos. 26 to 28. |
| " | " | 9th January | 1818, | " 56 to 57. |
| " | " | 30th " | " " | 18 to 19. |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Public Consultation, | 27th February | 1818, | Nos. 35 to 36. |
| " | " | 17th April | " " 28 to 29. |
| " | " | 1st May | " " 24 to 25. |
| " | " | 24th December | " " 58 to 59. |
| " | " | 29th January | 1819, No. 63. |
| " | " | 5th February | " Nos. 73 to 75. |
| " | " | 19th " | " " 9 to 10. |
| " | " | 21st May | " " 32 to 34. |
| " | " | 2nd June | " " 26 to 27. |
| " | " | 19th September | 1817, " 21 to 24. |
| General Proceedings, | 17th June | 1844, | Nos. 15 to 16. |
| " | " | 29th July | " " 25 to 26. |
| Public Consultation, | 28th January | 1814, | Nos. 64 to 68. |
| " | " | 27th May | " " 28 to 31. |
| " | " | 13th August | 1813, " 25 to 26. |
| " | " | 2nd May | 1815, " 24 to 26. |
| " | " | 3rd October | 1817, No. 3. |
| Judicial Proceedings, | 17th July | 1843, | Nos. 60 to 61. |
| " | " | 21st August | " " 99 to 100. |
| General Proceedings, | 29th July | 1844, | " 25 to 26. |
| Public Consultation, | 13th August | 1813, | " 25 to 26. |
| Public Consultation, | 15th September | 1829, | " 44 to 45. |
| Public Consultation, | 24th January | 1814, | " 64 to 68. |
| General Proceedings, | 11th March | 1844, | " 82 to 84. |
| General Proceedings, | 25th November | 1846, | " 49 to 50. |
| Public Consultation, | 28th January | 1814, | " 64 to 68. |
| Public Consultation, | 28th November | 1817, | " 30 to 33. |
| " | " | " January | 1814, " 64 to 68. |
| Criminal Consultation, | 1st March | 1831, | Nos. 39 to 40. |
| " | " | 3rd May | " " 39 to 40. |
| " | " | 14th June | " No. 40. |
| " | " | 13th September | " " 42. |

An illustration of the South View of the Town Hall appeared in Volume one of *Bengal Past and Present* of 1907.

S. C. SANIAL.

The Confraternity of the Rosary, Murghihata Cathedral, Calcutta.

IN the Archives of His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta, I find an old register which once belonged to the Confraternity or Guild of Our Lady of the Rosary, established in 1764 in the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Murghihátá, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.

Some of the first pages have been damaged by white ants, but it is possible to reconstruct nearly every passage missing. The contents are mostly in Portuguese. Its chief interest and value lies in the list of Brothers, Sisters and Office-bearers of the Confraternity from the year 1764 to the year 1819.

We wish to save from further vicissitudes, by making them public, the names of the chief Catholic families of that period; but, as Portuguese, once the *lingua franca* of Bengal, is no longer understood here, we are obliged to translate.

Description of the MS.—2 foll. blank + 3-20 foll. + 2 foll. blank; foll. 7v, 8v, 9v, 13v, 14, 13v, 14, 18r, 20v are also blank: (32 cm. × 20 cm.) Foll. 3r, 18v, 19 are in English, the rest is in Portuguese.

Contents.

Fol. 3r.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARRY [*sic*] OF ROZARIO OF CALCUTTA.

Sunday the 12th March 1797 being the Second Sunday in [Len]t the First Brick was laid of the Calcutta Roman [Catholic] Church by the Reverend Fre Joaquim de S^{ta} [Ritta], the present Vicar of this place.¹

Consecrated.

On Wednesday the 27th November 1799 about 8 O'Clock in the Morning our Church was Consecrated by Rev. Fre Francisco de Santa Maria Prior and

¹ The register was therefore begun in 1797, since this is the last year when we find Friar Joaquim as Vicar in Calcutta.

Acting Vicar of this place. After the Consecration a simple Mass was said by him, and in the Evening an Elegant illumination and Oratory¹ were performed. The next Morning a Solemn Mass was said by the said Revd. attended with Complete Musick and Salutes.²

Fol. 4r. BEQUESTS (pencoens) of the Confraternity, which must serve as a reminder to the Brothers Treasurers to have them annually fulfilled by the Very Rev. Fathers Vicars of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, beginning from the year—[blank] to 1814, and extracted faithfully by me³ from the Registers (Livros dos Assentos).

Establishment of the Confraternity of Our Lady of the Rosary of Calcutta, made by the Very Rev. Father [Cae]tano da Madre de Deos, Vicar Commissary and [Provis]or of the Bishopric of Mailapore, on the 25th October, 1764.⁴

The Very Rev. Fathers of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary of Calcutta, with the Choir Master included, will receive from the (*Mestre da Capella*) Confraternity of the said Lady their quarterages, in Arcate Rupees 62 8 0

on condition that they will keep the following foundations, to wit :—

1. Our Lady's Purification, on the 2nd of February.
2. Our Lady's Annunciation, on the 25th of March.
3. Our Lady's Visitation, on the 2nd of July.
4. [The feast of] the Patriarch St. Dominic, on the 4th of August.
5. Our Lady's Assumption, on the 15th of August.
6. Our Lady's Nativity, on the 8th of September.
7. Vespers of the first Sunday of October, and the next day Solemn Mass, Sermon, Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, and Procession; at the end of the Mass, Benediction.
8. All the First Sundays of the months, Procession of Our Lady, after which High Mass (*Missa cantada*).⁵

¹ Oratorio, concert.

² On big feasts it was a Portuguese custom to have salutes of guns. Some Churches had small mortars for the purpose. The custom still survives in many parts of India and Ceylon.

³ The remainder of the register up to Fol. 15r is in the writing of Cornelius Urage, President of the Confraternity in 1814.

⁴ The date 1764 was added later in pencil.

⁵ The Masses are here distinguished as *solemne* (High Mass with Deacon and Subdeacon), *cantada* (the ordinary High Mass with one Priest), and *renada* (Low Mass).

9. All the Saturdays of the year, High Mass (*Missas cantadas*), and, during the Mass, the Litany (*Ladinha*), and, at the end of the Mass, *Salve*, after which *Mother of God* (*May de Deos*).¹

Fol. 4v.

10. The Feast of the Confraternity with a Novena will be celebrated in November. In the morning, High Mass; in the evening, *Salve*, Procession within the Church; at the end, Instruction. This will be observed during the Novena; on the Saturday evening, Vespers, Procession outside the Church; the next day, Solemn Mass, Sermon, Exposition until evening, when there will be another Sermon; at the end, Procession and Benediction.²

On January 15, 1802, it was decided by the Council of the Confraternity that at the death of the Brothers the actual President and.....[Mordama?] there will be a small Service (*Officio pequeno*), and at the death of the Brothers the [actual?] Office-bearers, there will be a High Mass at which the Brothers will be present.

2nd November, 1804.

Decided by the Council of the Confraternity concerning the funerals of the Poor Brethren :—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----------|
| For the Father who accompanies | ... | ... | [Rs.] 6 0 |
| For the Pobres ³ and the grave-digger | ... | ... | 2 0 |
| For the bier (<i>tumba</i>) | ... | ... | 1 0 |
| For the Cross and the Candles | ... | ... | 1 8 |
| For a Mass | ... | ... | 1 0 |
| For the Sacristan (<i>Sam Christaó</i>) | ... | ... | 1 0 |
| For 1 Knell | ... | ... | 1 0 |

[Total] [Rs.] 13 8

8th January, 1809.

Decided in Council to pay annually to the Mestres⁴ Andre Rodrigues, Dionizio de Faria and their successors as a remuneration for their trouble Sicca Rupees ... 100

¹ There is question here of two prayers beginning with the above words.

² Lady Patroness, as she is now called. *Lit.* : great lady.

³ *Lit.* : poor men. They are the low-caste Eurasians, or Native Christians, who do the menial work at funerals, carrying the coffin and lowering it into the grave.

⁴ *Lit.* : master; whence the present *mistri*. Probably there is question here of choir-masters; the word is used also in the sense of "schoolmaster," and, on the Dacca side, for "Catechist." It is possible that the Confraternity kept 2 Catechists for instructing the poorer people and children in the Catechism.

Fol. 5r.

REQUESTS for Masses and Services (Officios) and other Pious works, which the Benefactors left in the Confraternity Fund, and are to be complied with in accordance with their wishes, as appears from the said Registers, all which was extracted for the guidance of the Brothers Treasurers.

Number of Low Masses
to be said annually.

1st November, 1774.

| | | | |
|----|--|--------------|-------|
| | LEGACY of <i>Agostinho de Mello</i> | Arcat Rupees | 1,000 |
| 6 | The interests to be applied yearly for 2 | | |
| 16 | Services at 12 Rs. each, and [for 16] Low [Masses], and the rest for the benefit of the [Confraternity]. | | 40 |

3rd February, 1782.

| | | | |
|----|--|--------------|-----|
| | LEGACY of <i>Manoel Forestry</i> | Arcat Rupees | 300 |
| 18 | The interests to be applied for 18 Low Masses at one Rupee | | 18 |

15th December, 1782.

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------|-------|
| | LEGACY of <i>Antonio Gould</i> | Arcat Rupees | 1,000 |
| 4 | The interests to be applied for 4 Services, 1 | | |
| 9 | at 24 Rupees, and 3 at 12 Rupees, and the rest for the benefit of the Confraternity. | | 60 |

24th July, 1789.

| | | | |
|---|---|--------|-------|
| | LEGACY of <i>Gracia de Rosario</i> | Rupees | 5,000 |
| | Rupees 200 of interest to be paid yearly to her; the interest of Rupees 500 for the Poor; | | |
| 3 | 3 Low Masses to the intention of Maria de Rozario, and the rest for the benefit of the Confraternity. | | |

18th June, 1810. 3

| | | | |
|--|---|--------|-----|
| | LEGACY of <i>Vitoria de Covito</i> | Rupees | 300 |
|--|---|--------|-----|

Carried over Rs. 7,600 181

Rupees 2 to be paid to her monthly during her lifetime; after her death, Rs. 100 to be remitted to the Confraternity of Bandel; other Rs. 100 for the benefit of this Confraternity, and other Rs. 100 will remain in the said Confraternity, the interests of which will be applied yearly for [8] Low Masses to her and her husband's intention.

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| 8 | | | 8 |
|---|--|--|---|

11th May, 1811.

| | | | |
|----|--|--------|---------|
| | LEGACY of <i>Antonio da Costa</i> | Rupees | [1,000] |
| | The interests to be divided yearly into 4 parts, viz. :— | | |
| 11 | 1. Part for a service of Rupees 12 and 8 [Low] Masses | | 20 |
| | 2. Part for the Poor, Orphans and Widows. | | |
| | 3. Part for the benefit of the Confraternity. | | |

Fol. 5v.

*Number of Low Masses**to be said annally.*

8th December, 1806.

LEGACY of *Francisco Marcos* Sicca Rupees 15,000

The interests to be applied yearly as follows :—

3 Novenas at 60 Sicca Rupees each, *vis.*,

1 to our Lady of the Rosary, 1 to our

60 Lady of Carmel and 1 to our Blessed Lord
(*o Senhor Santissimo*).¹ 180

36 12 Small Services 144 324

1/3 for Alms to Orphans and Widows, and
the rest for the benefit of the Confraternity.

8th April, 1809.

LEGACY of *Rosa Surin* Sicca Rupees 542 The interests to be applied yearly to 2 Low
Masses of one Rupee 2

11th December, 1812.

Decided unanimously in Council to pay to
the Very Revd. Fathers Vicars for 9
Instructions, as a reward for their labours,
which instructions had been discontinued
for want of a Preacher.

45

Carried over ———

Sicca Rs. 23,654 520

31st December, 1814.

LEGACY of *Yuana de Lima* Sicca Rupees 1,995

The interests to be applied yearly as follows :

6 one-third for 2 Services at 12 Rupees (one
for her intention, and one for her Parents),

15 and 15 Low Masses 39

194 Total. [Total Sicca Rupees] 25,649 559

[Fr. N. Hengesch, S. J., has added here: "Two Masses *pro defuncta* were added in 1900.
N. Hengesch, S. J. (*Vide* correspondence with the Very Rev. Fr. V. Marchal, V. G.)"]From the correspondence inserted at this place, it appears that these 2 additional Masses
pro defuncta are to be said yearly for Mrs. Barbara Ferraó Pereira. Out of the total of 194 Masses,
20 are now said yearly in honour of the Blessed Sacrament, 40 in honour of the Bl. V. M., and
134 *pro defunctis*.Owing to the depressed condition of the finances of the Confraternity and the small number
of the clergy attached to the Cathedral, His Holiness the Pope in an audience held on January 11,
1898, commuted the Confraternity obligations for Masses and Services thus: 4 private Masses
for each first-class Solemn Mass; 3 private Masses for each second-class Mass, and 2 private
Masses for each third-class Mass. This gives us the total of 194 private Masses worked out
by Fr. N. Hengesch, S. J., in our left-hand column].¹ i.e., to the Blessed Sacrament.

Fol. 6v.

**ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF THE FUNDS OF THE CONFRATERNITY
OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY OF CALCUTTA.**

Debit.

| | <i>Yearly sums
to be received.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|---|--|---------------|
| Interest on Sa. Rs. 40,000 @ 6 ² / ₁₀ | 2,400 | |
| Rent of the Houses in Mangoe Lane No. 13, @
Rs. 105 per month | 1,260 | |
| Rent of the Houses in Sukia's Lane No. 15, @
Rs. 12 per month | 144 | |
| Rent of the Houses in Sukia's Lane No. 21, @
Rs. 6 per month | 72 | |
| Contributions from the Brothers and Sisters per year ... | 100 | |
| | <hr/> | 3,976 |

Fol. 7r.

Credit.

| <i>Date in the Register.</i> | <i>For Monthly Alms.</i> | <i>Monthly.
[Rs.]</i> | <i>Yearly.</i> |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------|
| 8 Jan. 1809 | Gracia Cardozo Widow | ... 8 | |
| 5 Nov. 1809 | Isable McFarson do. | ... 10 | |
| | Maria De Souza do. (†Oct. 30, 1815) | 10 | |
| | Juana Leytaó do. | ... 8 | |
| 31 Mar. 1806 | A. E. Martyr do. | ... 8 | |
| 14 Dec. 1806 | Jeronimo Miranda do. [<i>sic</i>] | ... 6 | |
| 8 Jan. 1809 | Marcelina Gomes do. | ... 6 | |
| 25 Oct. 1809 | Roza Valentino [<i>sic</i>] de Couto do. | ... 6 | |
| [?] | Maria Coitinha do. | ... 8 | |
| [?] | Paula Luis do. | ... 6 | |
| [?] | Saly Friend Spinster, blind | ... 6 | |
| 17 Nov. 1805 | Caetano Pereira Married man | ... 5 | |
| 7 Aug. 1814 | Maria Cardozo Widow | ... 4 | |
| | Luzia Maria De Rozario do. | ... 4 | |
| 8 Jan. 1809 | Maria de Silva do. | ... 4 | |
| do. | Ritta Siquira do. | ... 4 | |
| 6 Oct. 1810 | Cleofas Neves do. | ... 4 | |
| do. | Anna Drake do. | ... 4 | |
| 8 Jan. 1809 | Emengilda de Rozario do. | ... 4 | |
| 8 Jan. 1809 | Maria Ignacia do. | ... 4 | |
| do. | Maria Berington [Bevington ?] do. | ... 4 | |
| do. | Catharina Fernandes do. | ... 4 | |
| | Sacristan and Pobre ¹ | ... 3 | |
| 8 Jan. 1809 | Luzia de Rozario do. | ... 2 | |
| 21 Dec. 1812 | Luzia Williams do. | ... 2 | |
| 9 Sept. 1810 | Antonia De Rozario do. | ... 2 | |
| do. | Anna Sequera do. | ... 2 | |

¹ We may suppose that the Sacristan and the Pobre, his assistant, received their monthly remuneration for their work in the Church in connection with the Confraternity.

| <i>Date in the Register.</i> | <i>For Monthly Alms.</i> | <i>Monthly.</i>
[Rs.] | <i>Yearly.</i> |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| 8 Jan. 1809 | Anna Guales do. | ... 4 | |
| 5 Nov. 1809 | Isabel McFarson (<i>account of the Bandel Confraternity</i>) | ... 6 | |
| [Total] Sa. Rs. | | 148 | 1,776 |

Fol. 8.

The following Brothers Office-bearers were elected by the majority of votes to celebrate the Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary of Calcutta during the coming year 1814.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>President</i> | ... Brother Cornelius Urage. |
| <i>Treasurer</i> | ... Brother Jose Pereira. |
| <i>Secretary</i> | ... Brother Gelelmo Gill. |
| <i>Procurator</i> | ... Brother Andre Heberlet. |
| <i>Lady Patroness</i> | ... Sister Paula Yong [<i>sic</i>]. |
| <i>Brothers of the Council</i> | (Irmaos da Meza). |
| | Francisco Rodrigues. |
| | Jose Francisco Seraó. |
| | Joaó Laimon. |
| | Charles Cornelius. |
| | Jose Gonsalves. |
| | Thomas De Monte Sinaes. |
| | Joaó Cardozo. |
| | Barnado Hart. |
| | Pascoal D'Silva. |

*Council of Our Lady of the Rosary,
Calcutta, 23rd December, 1813.*

Fol. gr.

*Catalogue | of the | Brothers and Sisters | of the | Confraternity | of |
the Most Serene Lady of the Rosary | in | Calcutta. | Collected from
the Registers | since the Establishment of this Confraternity. |
By | CORNELIUS URAGE, | President. | Anno Domini 1814.*

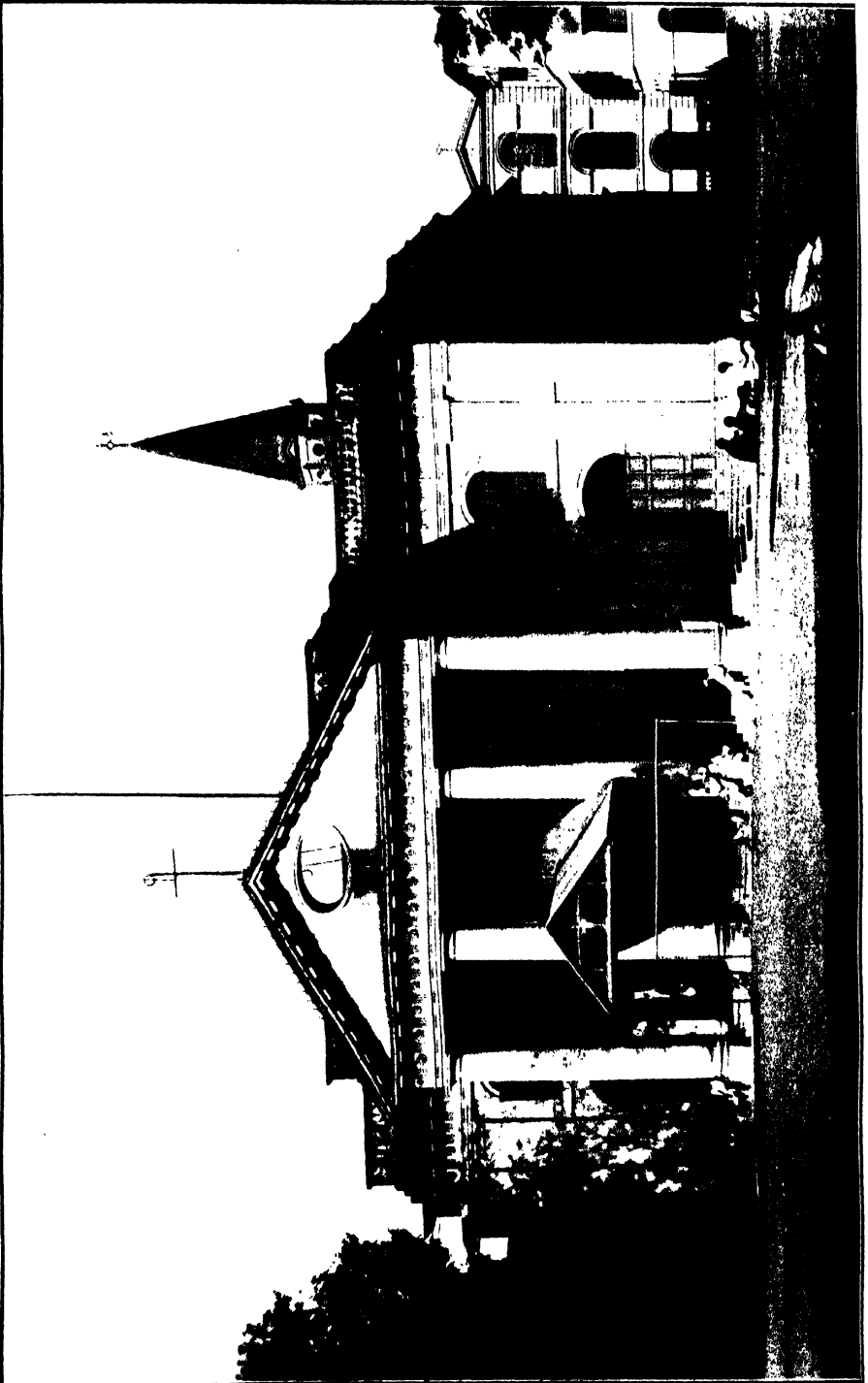
Foll.
10r.—12r.

[This catalogue runs beyond 1814, up to the end of 1815. We copy the names as they stand, even with their manifest mistakes of spelling. The spelling of many of the Portuguese names is, in fact, very corrupt. We might say the same of the Portuguese grammar of the foregoing pages.

The list was drawn up by Cornelius Urage after the method then current in Portugal and other parts of Europe, *i.e.*, in the alphabetical order of the Christian names. Even so, the order of the Christian names is not purely alphabetical, but partly chronological, all the names beginning, say, with A being given according to the dates of their co-optation to membership. This process has the advantage of showing readily the membership under a given year, and for this reason we have kept it].

BROTHERS.

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1. Antonio De Couto, Jr. | ... 27th November 1764 | Died. |
| 2. Assenço De Rozario. | ... 22nd February 1765 | do. |
| 3. Antonio De Oliveira. | ... 22nd May 1766 | do. |



| | | | | |
|--|-----|---------------|------|-------|
| 54. Caitano Agostinho Vas. | ... | 2nd October | 1806 | |
| 55. Constantino Mendes. | ... | 22nd April | 1809 | Died. |
| 56. Constantino D'Silva. | ... | 13th December | 1811 | |
| 57. Candido Manuel. | ... | 25th March | 1813 | |
| 58. Diogo Santiago Barretto. | ... | 6th December | 1781 | do. |
| 59. Domingo Leitaó. | ... | 30th May | 1790 | do. |
| 60. Domingo Gomes. | ... | 4th March | 1792 | do. |
| 61. Domingo Rodrick. | ... | 9th June | 1794 | do. |
| 62. Diogo Manuel Henriques. | ... | 2nd December | 1794 | |
| 63. Daniel Gomes. | ... | 28th November | 1800 | do. |
| 64. Domingos Jose. | ... | 4th December | 1802 | |
| 65. Domingos Rodrick. | ... | 7th December | 1804 | |
| 66. Domingo Matheus. | ... | 16th December | 1815 | |
| 67. Emanuel Soveral. | ... | 1st February | 1765 | do. |
| 68. Estevão Marcus De Alerim. | ... | 12th May | 1771 | do. |
| 69. Estevão De Couto. | ... | 9th December | 1777 | do. |
| 70. Estevão William. | ... | 21st November | 1780 | do. |
| 71. Francisco De Mello. | ... | 2nd December | 1764 | do. |
| 72. Francisco De Almeida. | ... | 13th December | 1765 | do. |
| 73. Fre Luis De S.a Anna. | ... | 2nd December | 1766 | do. |
| 74. Francisco Xavier. | ... | 4th December | 1766 | do. |
| 75. Francisco Pereira. | ... | 4th January | 1766 | do. |
| 76. Francisco Xavier Fernando. | ... | 2nd December | 1767 | do. |
| 77. Francisco Escanas Leal. | ... | 22nd April | 1769 | do. |
| 78. Florentino David D'Couzo [<i>sic</i>]. | ... | 30th November | 1770 | do. |
| 79. Fre Philip De S.a Thereza. | ... | 27th February | 1774 | do. |
| 80. Francisco Duval. | ... | 6th October | 1775 | do. |
| 81. Francisco Marcos. | ... | 1st December | 1775 | do. |
| 82. Francisco Bernardo. | ... | 1st December | 1775 | do. |
| 83. Fre Felix de Conceção. | ... | 9th December | 1777 | do. |
| 84. Fre Abraham de Saó Lourenço. | ... | 9th December | 1777 | do. |
| 85. Fre Joaquim de Madre de Deos. | ... | 10th January | 1779 | do. |
| 86. Francisco Themudo. | ... | 18th March | 1781 | do. |
| 87. Fernando Peris. | ... | 6th December | 1781 | do. |
| 88. Francisco Ferroá. | ... | 15th December | 1784 | |
| 89. Fre Andre de S.a Roza. | ... | 14th December | 1787 | do. |
| 90. Francisco De Vaz. | ... | 16th November | 1788 | do. |
| 91. Fre Manuel de S. Joaquim. | ... | 7th December | 1789 | do. |
| 92. Francisco X. Dalgado. | ... | 29th November | 1792 | do. |
| 93. Francisco Carneiro. | ... | 11th October | 1793 | do. |
| 94. Fernando De Cruz. | ... | 17th May | 1802 | do. |
| 95. Francisco Andre. | ... | 10th January | 1803 | do. |
| 96. Fre F.o de S. Jose. | ... | 12th November | 1803 | do. |
| 97. Francisco Rodrigues. | ... | 4th December | 1807 | |
| 98. Francisco Xavier Henriques. | ... | 6th December | 1808 | |
| 99. Fre F.o dos Prazeres. | ... | 16th December | 1808 | do. |
| 100. Fre Antonio de S.a Ritta. | ... | 16th December | 1808 | do. |
| 101. Francisco Innocencia. | ... | 8th December | 1809 | |
| 102. Francisco Peres. | ... | 8th December | 1809 | |
| 103. Fre Simão de S.o Agostinho. | ... | 9th September | 1810 | do. |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| 104. Francisco Pereira. | ... 24th November 1810 | |
| 105. Francisco Pereira. | ... 13th December 1811 | |
| 106. Francisco Madeira. | ... 30th April 1814 | |
| 107. Francisco Gonsalves. | ... 4th November 1815 | |
| 108. Gabriel De Santos. | ... 9th December 1785 | Died |
| 109. George Rebelro. | ... 26th October 1803 | do. |
| 110. George Andrews. | ... 8th December 1808 | |
| 111. Guilherme Gill. | ... 16th December 1808 | |
| 112. Guilherme D'Souza. | ... 31st October 1812 | |
| 113. Henrique Pereira. | ... 4th January 1767 | do. |
| 114. Henrique Cornelius. | ... 5th December 1804 | |
| 115. Henrique Alexander. | ... 5th December 1806 | |
| 116. Hilario Cornelius. | ... 20th September 1809 | |
| 117. Ignacio De Fretes. | ... 5th December 1765 | do. |
| 118. Ignacio Vaz. | ... 30th November 1770 | do. |
| 119. Ilario De Consolação. | ... 6th April 1777 | do. |
| 120. Ignacio Correa. | ... 20th May 1785 | do. |
| 121. Ignacio Merranda. | ... 3th September 1813 | do. |
| 122. Joáo Lovo. | ... 1st December 1764 | do. |
| 123. Joáo Simmerman. | ... 3rd January 1766 | do. |
| 124. Jose Caitano Seixes. | ... 14th March 1767 | do. |
| 125. Jose Gill. | ... 20th June 1767 | do. |
| 126. Joseph Philips. | ... 17th January 1768 | do. |
| 127. Joseph M. Querseby. | ... 13th March 1768 | do. |
| 128. Jacob Shavier. | ... 1st May 1768 | |
| 129. Joáo F. Serraó. | ... 3rd December 1768 | do. |
| 130. Joáo Da Cruz. | ... 24th March 1770 | do. |
| 131. Joáo D'Castro. | ... 30th November 1770 | do. |
| 132. Jose Malques. | ... 22nd December 1771 | |
| 133. Joáo Da Costa. | ... 31st October 1772 | do. |
| 134. Joáo Devent. | ... 31st October 1772 | do. |
| 135. James Carnes. | ... 8th December 1775 | do. |
| 136. Joáo Pinto. | ... 8th December 1775 | do. |
| 137. Joáo Ferraó. | ... 28th November 1776 | do. |
| 138. Joáo De Abeu [<i>sic</i>]. | ... 10th January 1779 | do. |
| 139. Joáo Laimon. | ... 10th December 1779 | |
| 140. Jose De Souza. | ... 10th December 1776 | do. |
| 141. Jose Gill. | ... 10th December 1776 | do. |
| 142. Joáo Da Costa. | ... 10th December 1776 | do. |
| 143. Jeronimo Luis. | ... 25th December 1776 | do. |
| 144. Joáo D'Souza. | ... 20th May 1780 | do. |
| 145. Joáo De Moira. | ... 31st August 1780 | do. |
| 146. Joáo De Rozario. | ... 1st February 1781 | do. |
| 147. Joáo Clinton. | ... 18th March 1781 | do. |
| 148. Joáo Cardozo. | ... 6th December 1781 | |
| 149. Joze Ferraó. | ... 15th December 1782 | do. |
| 150. Joáo De Souza. | ... 21st December 1782 | do. |
| 151. Joáo Baptista Jonnis. | ... 21st November 1783 | do. |
| 152. Joáo De Penha. | ... 13th March 1785 | do. |
| 153. Jeronimo De Miranda. | ... 23rd September 1785 | |

| | | | | |
|------|----------------------------|-----|---------------------|------|
| 154. | Joaó Paulino Sequeira. | ... | 8th December 1785 | Died |
| 155. | Joaó Lopes Pereira | ... | 8th December 1786 | do. |
| 156. | Jose Philips. | ... | 16th February 1787 | do. |
| 157. | Jeronimo De Mello. | ... | 2nd December 1787 | do. |
| 158. | Joaó Shervelhec. | ... | 7th December 1787 | do. |
| 159. | Jose Barretto, Jr. | ... | 9th December 1787 | |
| 160. | Joaó Cornelius. | ... | 4th December 1789 | |
| 161. | Joaó Suares. | ... | 9th December 1789 | do. |
| 162. | Joaó Rodrigues Viana. | ... | 29th November 1791 | do. |
| 163. | Jose Bernardo Dalgado. | ... | 29th November 1792 | do. |
| 164. | Jose Pereira. | ... | 7th December 1792 | |
| 165. | Joaó Cornelius. | ... | 3rd October 1794 | |
| 166. | Joaó Suares. | ... | 9th December 1789 | do. |
| 167. | Joaó Rodrigues Viana. | ... | 29th November 1791 | do. |
| 168. | Jose Bernardo Dalgado. | ... | 29th November 1792 | do. |
| 169. | Jose Pereira. | ... | 7th December 1792 | |
| 170. | Joaó Cornelius. | ... | 3rd October 1794 | |
| 171. | Jacob De Mello. | ... | 28th November 1794 | |
| 172. | Joaquim Jose De Quadros. | ... | 30th September 1798 | |
| 173. | Joaquim Jose D' S. Santos. | ... | 3rd December 1799 | |
| 174. | Jose Aleixo. | ... | 4th December 1801 | do. |
| 175. | Joaó Rebeiro. | ... | 4th December 1801 | |
| 176. | Jose Rebeiro. | ... | 4th December 1802 | do. |
| 177. | Joaó Gomes. | ... | 4th December 1802 | do. |
| 178. | Jose Andre. | ... | 4th December 1802 | |
| 179. | Joaó De Rozario. | ... | 4th December 1802 | |
| 180. | Joaó Seyer Jebb. | ... | 4th December 1802 | |
| 181. | Jose Joaquim De Silva. | ... | 10th January 1803 | |
| 182. | Jose Gonsalves. | ... | 25th August 1804 | |
| 183. | Joaó D' Rozario. | ... | 5th November 1804 | |
| 184. | Joaó De Silva. | ... | 13th December 1805 | |
| 185. | Jose Leal. | ... | 13th December 1805 | |
| 186. | Joaó Savage. | ... | 13th December 1805 | |
| 187. | Joaó Laimon, Jr. | ... | 5th December 1806 | |
| 188. | Joaó Andre. | ... | 5th December 1806 | |
| 189. | Joaó Rodrigues. | ... | 25th October 1807 | |
| 190. | Joaó Leitaó. | ... | 7th April 1808 | do. |
| 191. | Joaó Jose Bevry [Berry ?]. | ... | 16th December 1808 | do. |
| 192. | Joaó Fernandes. | ... | 20th September 1809 | do. |
| 193. | Joaó Rodrigues. | ... | 13th December 1811 | |
| 194. | Joaó D'Rozario. | ... | 13th December 1811 | |
| 195. | Joaó Da Cruz. | ... | 1st June 1811 | |
| 196. | Joaó Martin. | ... | 18th April 1812 | |
| 197. | Juliano D'Cruz. | ... | 11th December 1812 | |
| 198. | Joaó Roberto Kelsall. | ... | 11th December 1812 | |
| 199. | Joaó Henriques Martin. | ... | 1st July 1815 | |
| 200. | Joaó Antonio Rebeiro. | ... | 15th December 1815 | |
| 201. | Lucas D'Couto. | ... | 2nd December 1766 | do. |
| 202. | Luis Arnal. | ... | 4th December 1766 | do. |
| 203. | Luis Da Costa. | ... | 4th December 1766 | do. |

| | | | | |
|------|----------------------------|-----|---------------------|-------|
| 204. | Lourenço Pecachy. | ... | 3rd December 1767 | |
| 205. | Lourenço Rasmus. | ... | 9th December 1770 | Died. |
| 206. | Luis Cardozo. | ... | 31st October 1772 | do. |
| 207. | Luis Cardozo. | ... | 5th October 1776 | do. |
| 208. | Lazaro De Olivera. | ... | 10th January 1779 | do. |
| 209. | Luis Vardoncel. | ... | 29th September 1786 | |
| 210. | Luis Barretto. | ... | 9th December 1797 | do. |
| 211. | Lourenço Machado. | ... | 4th December 1802 | |
| 212. | Lourenço Madeira. | ... | 4th December 1802 | |
| 213. | Lourenço Pereira. | ... | 14th December 1806 | |
| 214. | Luis Cornelius. | ... | 25th October 1807 | do. |
| 215. | Luis Carvalho. | ... | 16th December 1808 | |
| 216. | Luis De Souza. | ... | 18th July 1814 | do. |
| 217. | Luis Antonio dos Remedios. | ... | 16th December 1814 | do. |
| 218. | Manuel Godinho. | ... | 7th February 1768 | do. |
| 219. | Manuel D'Silva. | ... | 8th December 1769 | do. |
| 220. | Manuel Foresty. | ... | 6th October 1770 | do. |
| 221. | Matheus Gill. | ... | 10th January 1779 | do. |
| 222. | Manuel Joaquim Mascaranhas | ... | 1st April 1780 | do. |
| 223. | Manuel D'Roza. | ... | 25th May 1780 | do. |
| 224. | Manuel Pereira. | ... | 6th December 1781 | do. |
| 225. | Mariano V. Rodrigues. | ... | 3rd February 1782 | do. |
| 226. | Manuel S. dos Remedios. | ... | 8th December 1786 | do. |
| 227. | Matheus Cranenburgh. | ... | 16th November 1788 | |
| 228. | Manuel De Souza. | ... | 12th February 1789 | |
| 229. | Matheus Pedro Dessa. | ... | 6th December 1793 | do. |
| 230. | Mariano Marcos. | ... | 11th December 1795 | |
| 231. | Miguel Faria Furtado. | ... | 27th September 1799 | |
| 232. | Manuel Antonio D'Silva. | ... | 28th November 1800 | do. |
| 233. | Mariano Salvador. | ... | 28th November 1800 | |
| 234. | Marcos Lackersteen. | ... | 15th March 1802 | |
| 235. | Manuel De Jesus. | ... | 10th December 1802 | |
| 236. | Manuel Martins. | ... | 10th December 1802 | |
| 237. | Matheus W. Mendes. | ... | 26th October 1803 | do. |
| 238. | Manuel Joáo Mascaranhas. | ... | 31st March 1806 | |
| 239. | Miguel Soaris. | ... | 8th December 1809 | do. |
| 240. | Manuel De Rozario. | ... | 16th May 1812 | do. |
| 241. | Manuel Gomez Cardozo. | ... | 16th December 1814 | |
| 242. | Nicolaó Botelho. | ... | 4th December 1766 | do. |
| 243. | Nicolaó Kamp. | ... | 1st February 1768 | do. |
| 244. | Nicolaó Gomes. | ... | 29th March 1811 | do. |
| 245. | Nicolaó De Rozario. | ... | 13th December 1811 | ? |
| 246. | Pedro De Couto. | ... | 15th October 1765 | do. |
| 247. | Pascoal Pessoa. | ... | 26th December 1766 | do. |
| 248. | Pedro Ferraó. | ... | 14th March 1767 | do. |
| 249. | Philip Leal. | ... | 28th November 1767 | do. |
| 250. | Paulo Seclona. | ... | 29th July 1775 | do. |
| 251. | Pascoal Baptista. | ... | 15th December 1782 | do. |
| 252. | Pedro Rodrigues. | ... | 1st November 1789 | do. |
| 253. | Philip Santiago. | ... | 1st December 1791 | do. |

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|-------|
| 254. | Pedro Daniel De Couto. | ... | 7th December 1792 | Died. |
| 255. | Philippe De Souza. | ... | 3rd December 1799 | |
| 256. | Pedro Pinto. | ... | 15th March 1802 | do. |
| 257. | Paulo Da Cruz. | ... | 4th December 1802 | do. |
| 258. | Pedro De Rozario. | ... | 25th August 1804 | do. |
| 259. | Pascoal De Silva. | ... | 17th November 1805 | |
| 260. | Pedro Hypher. | ... | 5th December 1806 | |
| 261. | Pedro Fernandez. | ... | 16th December 1808 | |
| 262. | Pedro Castello. | ... | 16th December 1814 | |
| 263. | Romaldo Johnson. | ... | 29th December 1764 | do. |
| 264. | [Rober]to De Olivera. | ... | 6th December 1781 | |
| 265. | Rafael Jose De Quadros. | ... | 1st December 1791 | do. |
| 266. | Ricardo Jose Bello. | ... | 1st December 1791 | do. |
| 267. | Raymundo Da Costa. | ... | 5th December 1800 | do. |
| 268. | Roberto Doucet. | ... | 9th September 1810 | |
| 269. | Simaplico Dos Santos. | ... | 1st December 1780 | do. |
| 270. | Salvador Mercado. | ... | 4th December 1784 | |
| 271. | Simaó Lopes. | ... | 1st December 1786 | do. |
| 272. | Samuel Jones. | ... | 31st October 1796 | |
| 273. | Simplico Victorio. | ... | 13th August 1797 | do. |
| 274. | Santiago Andre. | ... | 5th December 1806 | |
| 275. | Silvestre De Silva. | ... | 13th October 1811 | |
| 276. | Simaó Gomes. | ... | 16th December 1814 | |
| 277. | Thomas Griffith. | ... | 17th December 1765 | do. |
| 278. | Thomas Foresty. | ... | 9th December 1787 | do. |
| 279. | Thomas Callier. | ... | 27th September 1796 | do. |
| 280. | Thomas York. | ... | 5th December 1806 | do. |
| 281. | Thomas D' Monte Sinaes | ... | 5th December 1806 | |
| 282. | Timothy C. Martyr. | ... | 10th July 1813 | |
| 283. | Valentino De Couto. | ... | 1st November 1765 | do. |
| 284. | Xavier Mendes. | ... | 28th January 1815 | |

SISTERS

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-----|--------------------|-------|
| 285. | Antonia Daniel. | ... | 29th November 1764 | Died. |
| 286. | Anna Griffith. | ... | 2nd December 1766 | do. |
| 287. | Anna Del Mora. | ... | 4th January 1767 | do. |
| 288. | Anna Maria De Seixas. | ... | 14th March 1767 | do. |
| 289. | Anna Certly. | ... | 8th November 1767 | do. |
| 290. | Anna Prezentina. | ... | 28th November 1767 | do. |
| 291. | Antonia Gould. | ... | 29th November 1767 | do. |
| 292. | Antonia Cole. | ... | 3rd December 1767 | do. |
| 293. | Anna Garrette. | ... | 13th December 1767 | do. |
| 294. | Andrcza Gomes | ... | 13th December 1767 | do. |
| 295. | Aguida Rodrigues. | ... | 1st February 1768 | do. |
| 296. | Anna Terraneau. | ... | 17th November 1768 | do. |
| 297. | Anna Swallow. | ... | 17th November 1768 | do. |
| 298. | Antonia Milheira. | ... | 17th November 1768 | do. |
| 299. | Anna Martins. | ... | 10th December 1768 | do. |
| 300. | Anna Foresty. | ... | 6th October 1770 | do. |
| 301. | Anna Peagentina. | ... | 11th December 1773 | do. |
| 302. | Anna Rebeira. | ... | 2nd October 1774 | do. |

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-----|--------------------|-------|
| 303. | Anna De Monte. | ... | 1st December 1774 | Died. |
| 304. | Antonia Morina. | ... | 28th November 1776 | do. |
| 305. | Aguida Valente. | ... | 6th November 1777 | |
| 306. | Anna De Rozario. | ... | 9th December 1777 | do. |
| 307. | Anna Luiza De Rozario | ... | 10th December 1779 | do. |
| 308. | Amelia De Coucto. | ... | 29th December 1780 | do. |
| 309. | Anna Kerveley. | ... | 8th December 1780 | do. |
| 310. | Anna Leal. | ... | 9th December 1780 | do. |
| 311. | Anna Soares, | ... | 21st December 1782 | do. |
| 312. | Antonia Gomes. | ... | 19th November 1783 | do. |
| 313. | Anna Peris. | ... | 10th December 1784 | do. |
| 314. | Anna Sequaira. | ... | 9th December 1785 | do. |
| 315. | Anna Blackford. | ... | 1st December 1786 | do. |
| 316. | Apoñia Garrett. | ... | 1st December 1786 | |
| 317. | Antonia Xavier. | ... | 9th December 1787 | do. |
| 318. | Anna De Silva. | ... | 31st December 1788 | do. |
| 319. | Anna Darington. | ... | 5th March 1789 | do. |
| 320. | Agostinha Soares. | ... | 9th December 1789 | do. |
| 321. | Albina Pereira. | ... | 2nd December 1790 | do. |
| 322. | Anna Duques. | ... | 29th November 1791 | |
| 323. | Anna Vitoria. | ... | 1st December 1791 | do. |
| 324. | Anna Maria. | ... | 29th November 1792 | |
| 325. | Anthonia Robalo. | ... | 7th December 1792 | do. |
| 326. | Antonia Willoughby. | ... | 6th December 1793 | do. |
| 327. | Anna Lucas. | ... | 28th November 1794 | |
| 328. | Anna De Rozario. | ... | 2nd December 1794 | |
| 329. | Anna De Rozario. | ... | 11th December 1795 | |
| 330. | Anna Dreck. | ... | 2nd December 1796 | |
| 331. | Anna Rebeira. | ... | 4th October 1798 | |
| 332. | Anna Isabel Martins. | ... | 30th November 1798 | |
| 333. | Anna Pinna. | ... | 4th December 1798 | |
| 334. | Angelica De Rozario. | ... | 23th December 1798 | |
| 335. | Antonia Fernandes. | ... | 2nd October 1799 | |
| 336. | Anna Bearsly. | ... | 3rd December 1799 | |
| 337. | Anna Mendes D'Souza. | ... | 5th December 1800 | |
| 338. | Anna C. Harsdale. | ... | 5th December 1800 | |
| 339. | Anna Maria D'Souza. | ... | 27th November 1801 | |
| 340. | Anna Fernandes. | ... | 4th December 1801 | |
| 341. | Anna Bryan. | ... | 4th December 1801 | |
| 342. | Anna Mallenz. | ... | 4th December 1801 | |
| 343. | Anna dos Remedios. | ... | 1st October 1802 | do. |
| 344. | Albina Pereira. | ... | 1st October 1802 | |
| 345. | Anna De Cruz. | ... | 4th December 1802 | |
| 346. | Anna De Cruz. | ... | 4th December 1802 | |
| 347. | Anna Maria Sequera. | ... | 4th December 1802 | |
| 348. | Andreza De Cruz. | ... | 10th January 1803 | |
| 349. | Anna Wilkins. | ... | 16th October 1803 | |
| 350. | Anna Pereira. | ... | 2nd March 1804 | |
| 351. | Anna Argotte. | ... | 5th December 1804 | |
| 352. | Anna Corea Robertson. | ... | 16th December 1804 | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-------|
| 353. Angelica D'Rozario. | ... | 17th December 1805 | |
| 354. Aguida Da Costa. | ... | 5th December 1806 | |
| 355. Anna Waldane. | ... | 5th December 1806 | |
| 356. Anna Rodrigues. | ... | 25th October 1807 | |
| 357. Anna Huwie. | ... | 4th December 1807 | |
| 358. Anna Maria Wesp. | ... | 4th December 1807 | Died. |
| 359. Antonia Coetenho. | ... | 16th December 1808 | |
| 360. Antonia Carvalho. | ... | 16th December 1808 | do. |
| 361. Anna Guallis. | ... | 16th December 1808 | |
| 362. Aurelia Suzana Mendes. | ... | 25th March 1810 | |
| 363. Anna Holwand. | ... | 9th September 1810 | |
| 364. Anna White. | ... | 6th October 1810 | |
| 365. Anna Sprenger. | ... | 24th November 1810 | do. |
| 366. Aurora De Silva. | ... | 7th December 1810 | |
| 367. Anna Fernandes. | ... | 13th December 1811 | |
| 368. Anstansia De Silva. | ... | 13th December 1811 | |
| 369. Anna Maria De M[onte] Sinaes | ... | 27th December 1813 | |
| 370. Anthonia Morery. | ... | 10th April 1813 | |
| 371. Anna De Rozario. | ... | 20th November 1813 | |
| 372. Anna Gomes. | ... | 17th December 1813 | do. |
| 373. Anna Martin. | ... | 16th December 1814 | |
| 374. Anna Maria Gonsalves. | ... | 16th February 1815 | |
| 375. Anna Maria Silvestre. | ... | 28th October 1815 ¹ | |

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE FAMILY NAMES.

[The chief interest of the previous list is in the family names; hence, we have thought it necessary to compile an alphabetical list of the family names. We affix to each name a number which refers the reader back to the number and particulars of our first list. This new list keeps to the spelling of the first.—H. H. S. J.]

Foll.
15r—17v.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 138. Abeu, Joáo de. | 251. Baptista, Pascoal. |
| 174. Aleixo, Jose. | 21. Barretto, Antonio Lourenço. |
| 68. Alerim, Estevoó Marcus de. | 58. Barretto, Diogo Santiago. |
| 115. Alexander, Henrique. | 159. Barretto, Jose (Jr). |
| 72. Almeyda, Francisco de. | 210. Barretto, Luis. |
| 95. Andre, Francisco. | 336. Bearsly, Anna. |
| 188. Andre, Joáo. | 266. Bello, Ricardo Jose. |
| 178. Andre, Jose. | 82. Bernardo, Francisco. |
| 274. Andre, Santiago. | 191. Bevry (?), Joáo Jose. |
| 110. Andrews, George. | 315. Blackford, Anna. |
| 351. Argotte, Anna. | 242. Botelho, Nicolaó. |
| 202. Arnal, Luis. | 341. Bryan, Anna. |

¹ The list of *Irmãs* or Sisters stops at the end of the letter A. It is evident from the greater number of entries for the *Irmãs* under A that the women-members were much in excess of the men, which was to be expected.

279. Callier, Thomas.
47. Cardozo, Clemente.
148. Cardozo, Joaó.
206. Cardozo, Luis.
207. Cardozo, Luis.
241. Cardozo, Manuel Gomez.
91. Carneiro, Francisco.
135. Carnes, James.
360. Carvalho, Antonia.
215. Caçvalho, Luis.
262. Castello, Pedro.
131. Castro, Joaó, d'.
4. Cavella, Augustus.
36. Christofer, Antonio.
147. Clinton, Joaó.
359. Coetenho, Antonia.
292. Colc, Antonia.
16. Colaço, Antonio.
308. Coucto, Amelia de.
119. Consolação, Ilario.
49. Cornelius, Charles.
114. Cornelius, Henrique.
116. Cornelius, Hilario.
160. Cornelius, Joaó.
165. Cornelius, Joaó.
170. Cornelius, Joaó.
214. Cornelius, Luis.
120. Correa, Ignacio.
289. Cortly, Anna.
354. Costa, Aguida da.
27. Costa, Antonia da.
133. Costa, Joaó da.
142. Costa, Joaó da.
203. Costa, Luis da.
267. Costa, Raymundo da.
18. Couto, Antonio de.
1. Couto, Antonio de (Jr).
5. Couto, Antonio de (Sr).
69. Couto, Estevaó de.
201. Couto, Lucas d'.
246. Couto, Pedro de.
254. Couto, Pedro Daniel de.
283. Couto, Valentino de.
78. Couzo, Florentino David d'.
227. Cranenburgh, Matheus.
22. Cruz, Alberto da.
348. Cruz, Andreza de.
345. Cruz, Anna de.
346. Cruz, Anna de.
94. Cruz, Fernando de.
130. Cruz, Joaó da.
195. Cruz, Joaó da.
197. Cruz, Juliano d'.
257. Cruz, Paulo da.
92. Dalgado, Francisco X.
168. Dalgado, Jose Bernardo.
163. Dalgado, Jose Bernardo.
285. Daniel, Antonia.
319. Darington, Anna.
229. Dessa, Matheus Pedro.
134. Devent, Joaó.
25. Domingos, Andre.
268. Doucet, Roberto.
330. Dreck, Anna.
322. Duques, Anna.
80. Duval, Francisco.
261. Fernandez, Pedro.
340. Fernandes, Anna.
367. Fernandes, Anna.
335. Fernandes, Antonia.
192. Fernandes, Joaó.
76. Fernando, Francisco X.
88. Ferraó, Francisco.
137. Ferraó, Joaó.
149. Ferraó, Jose.
248. Ferraó, Pedro.
296. Ferreneau, Anna.
300. Foresty, Anna.
220. Foresty, Manuel.
278. Foresty, Thomas.
117. Fretes, Ignacio de.
231. Furtado, Miguel Faria.
293. Garrette, Anna.
316. Garrett, Apolinia.
10. Gill, Agostinho.
111. Gill, Guilherme.
141. Gill, Jose.
125. Gill, Jose.
221. Gill, Matheus.
218. Godenho, Manuel.
31. Gomes, Agostinho.
294. Gomes, Andreza.
372. Gomes, Anna.
312. Gomes, Antonia.
18. Gomes, Antonio.
12. Gomes, An[toni]o.
44. Gomes, Beaventura Joze.
63. Gomes, Daniel.
60. Gomes, Domingo.
177. Gomes, Joaó.

244. Gomes, Nicolaó.
 276. Gomes, Simaó.
 374. Gonsalves, Anna Maria.
 34. Gonsalves, Antonio.
 107. Gonsalves, Francisco.
 182. Gonsalves, Jose.
 291. Gould, Antonia.
 286. Griffith, Anna.
 277. Griffith, Thomas
 361. Guallis, Anna.
 32. Haberlet, Andre.
 43. Hart, Bernardo.
 338. Harsdale, Anna C.
 62. Henriques, Diogo Manuel.
 98. Henriques, Francisco X.
 363. Holland, Anna.
 357. Huwie, Anna.
 260. Hypher, Pedro.
 101. Innocencia, Francisco.
 180. Jebb, Joaó Syer.
 235. Jesus, Manuel de.
 263. Johnson, Romaldo.
 272. Jones, Samuel.
 151. Jonnis, Joaó Baptista.
 64. Jose, Domingos.
 243. Kamp, Nicolaó.
 198. Kelsall, Joaó Roberto.
 309. Kerveley, Anna.
 29. Lackersteen, Antonio Caetano.
 234. Lackersteen, Marcos
 187. Laimon, Joaó (Jr).
 139. Laimon, Joaó.
 310. Leal, Anna.
 50. Leal, Carlos Fernando.
 77. Leal, Francisco Escanas.
 185. Leal, Jose.
 249. Leal, Philip.
 59. Leitaó, Domingo.
 190. Leitaó, Joaó.
 13. Lobo, Agostinho.
 271. Lopes, Simaó.
 122. Lovo Joaó.
 327. Lucas, Anna.
 40. Luis, Bernardo.
 143. Luis, Jeronimo.
 211. Machado, Lourenço.
 106. Madeira, Francisco.
 212. Madeira, Lourenço.
 342. Mallenz, Anna.
 132. Malques, Jose.
 57. Manuel, Candido.
 81. Marcos, Francisco.
 230. Marcos, Mariano.
 324. Maria, Anna.
 373. Martin, Anna.
 196. Martin, Joaó.
 199. Martin, Joaó Henriques.
 299. Martins, Anna.
 332. Martins, Anna Isabel.
 236. Martins, Manuel.
 53. Martyr, Constantino Thimotheo.
 282. Martyr, Timothy C.
 238. Mascaranhas, Manuel Joaó.
 222. Mascaranhas, Manuel Joaquim.
 66. Matheus, Domingo.
 15. Mello, Alberto de.
 71. Mello, Francisco de.
 171. Mello, Jacob de.
 157. Mello, Jeronimo de.
 24. Mendes, Alberto.
 337. Mendes, Anna d'Souza.
 362. Mendes, Aurelia Suzana.
 55. Mendes, Constantino.
 237. Mendes, Matthews W.
 284. Mendes, Xavier.
 33. Menezes, Antonio.
 270. Mercado, Salvador.
 121. Merranda, Ignacio.
 298. Milheira, Antonia.
 153. Miranda, Jeronimo.
 17. Monte, Andre de.
 303. Monte, Anna de.
 145. Moira, Joaó de.
 369. Monte Sinaes, Anna Maria de.
 281. Monte Sinaes, Thomas de.
 287. Mora, Anna del.
 9. Moreno, Andre.
 304. Morina, Antonia.
 370. Murrey, Anthonia.
 26. Moyra, Alexandre de.
 6. Olivera, Agostinho de.
 3. Olivera, Antonio de.
 208. Olivera, Lazaro de.
 264. Olivera, [Rober]to de.
 301. Peagentina, Anna.
 204. Pecachy, Lourenço.
 152. Penha, Joaó de.
 344. Pereira, Albina.
 321. Pereira, Albina.
 7. Pereira, Andre.

1. Pereira, (—P—).
350. Pereira, Anna.
23. Pereira, Antonio Vicente.
52. Pereira, Caitano.
75. Pereira, Francisco.
104. Pereira, Francisco.
105. Pereira, Francisco.
111. Pereira, Henrique.
164. Pereira, Jose.
169. Pereira Jose.
155. Pereira, Joáo Lopes.
213. Pereira, Lourenço.
224. Pereira, Manuel.
102. Peres, Francisco.
313. Peris, Anna.
87. Peris, Fernando.
247. Pessoa, Pascoal.
156. Philips, Jose.
126. Philips, Joseph.
333. Pinna, Anna.
136. Pinto, Joáo.
256. Pinto, Pedro.
290. Prezentina, Anna.
172. Quadros, Joaquim Jose de.
265. Quadros, Rafael Jose de.
127. Querseby, Joseph M.
205. Rasmus, Lourenço.
302. Rebeira, Anna.
331. Rebeira, Anna.
109. Rebeiro, George.
175. Rebeiro, Joáo.
200. Rebeiro, Joáo Antonio.
176. Rebeiro, Jose.
343. Remedios, Anna dos.
217. Remedios, Luis Antonio de.
226. Remedios, Manuel P. de.
325. Robalo, Anthonia.
352. Robertson, Anna Coreia.
42. Roberto, Bendeito.
61. Rodrick, Domingo.
65. Rodrick, Domingos.
295. Rodrigues, Aguida.
37. Rodrigues, Alexander.
35. Rodrigues, Andre.
356. Rodrigues, Anna.
38. Rodrigues, Antonio.
41. Rodrigues, Bonifacio.
97. Rodrigues, Francisco.
189. Rodrigues, Joáo.
193. Rodrigues, Joáo.
162. Rodrigues, Joáo Viana.
167. Rodrigues, Joáo Viana.
225. Rodrigues, Mariano V.
252. Rodrigues, Pedro.
59. Rodriguez, Bonifacio.
223. Roza, Manuel d'.
353. Rozario, Angelica de.
306. Rozario, Anna de.
328. Rozario, Anna de.
329. Rozario, Anna de.
307. Rozario, Anna Luiza de.
334. Rozario, Angelica de.
371. Rozario, Anna de.
14. Rozario, Anthonio.
2. Rozario, Assenço de.
48. Rozario, Casimiro de.
183. Rozario, Joáo d'.
179. Rozario, Joáo de.
194. Rozario, Joáo d'.
146. Rozario, Joáo de.
240. Rozario, Manuel de.
245. Rozario, Nicolao de.
258. Rozario, Pedro de.
233. Salvador, Mariano.
253. Santiago, Philip.
108. Santos, Gabriel de.
173. Santos, Joaquim Jose d' S.
269. Santos, Simplicio dos.
186. Savage, Joáo.
250. Seclona, Paulo.
288. Seixas, Anna Maria de.
124. Seixes, Jose Caitano.
314. Sequeira, Anna.
154. Sequeira, Joáo Paulino.
347. Sequera, Anna Maria.
129. Serraó, Joáo F.
180. Seyer Jebb, Joáo.
67. Soveral, Emmanuel.
128. Shavier, Jacob.
158. Shervelhec, Joáo.
30. Silva, Agostinho de.
318. Silva, Anna de.
368. Silva, Anstansia de.
366. Silva, Aurora de.
56. Silva, Constantino d'.
184. Silva, Joáo de.
181. Silva, Jose Joaquim de.
219. Silva, Manuel d'.
232. Silva, Manuel Antonio d'.
259. Silva, Pascoal de.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 275. Silva, Silvestre de. | 90. Vaz, Francisco de. |
| 375. Silvestre, Anna Maria. | 118. Vaz, Ignacio. |
| 123. Simmerman, Joaó. | 162. Viana, Joaó Rodrigues. |
| 239. Soaris, Miguel. | 167. Viana, Joaó Rodrigues. |
| 339. Souza, Anna Maria d'. | 223. Victoria, Anna. |
| 337. Souza, Anna Mendes d'. | 273. Victorio, Simplicio. |
| 8. Souza, Antonio Joaó de. | 46. Vogle, Constantino. |
| 112. Souza, Guilherme d'. | 355. Waldane, Anna. |
| 144. Souza, Joaó d'. | 358. Wesp, Anna Maria. |
| 150. Souza, Joaó de. | 364. White, Anna. |
| 140. Souza, Jose de. | 349. Wilkins, Anna. |
| 216. Souza, Luis de. | 70. William, Estevaó. |
| 228. Souza, Manuel de. | 326. Willoughby, Antonia. |
| 255. Souza, Philippe de. | 317. Xavier, Antonia. |
| 20. Souza, Antonio Joao d' Santos. | 74. Xavier, Francisco. |
| 45. Souza, Bernardino de Santos. | 280. York, Thomas. |
| 365. Sprenger, Anna. | |
| 320. Suares, Agostinha. | <i>Priests.</i> |
| 311. Suares, Anna. | 89. Fre Andre de S.a Roza. |
| 161. Suares, Joaó | 100. Fre Antonio de S.a Ritta. |
| 166. Suares, Joaó. | 83. Fre Felix de Conceçao. |
| 297. Swallow, Anna. | 99. Fre Francisco dos Prazeres. |
| 86. Themudo, Francisco. | 96. Fre Francisco de S. Jose. |
| 51. Urage, Cornelius. | 85. Fre Joaquim de Madre de Deos. |
| 305. Valente, Aguida. | 73. Fre Luis d' S.a Anna. |
| 209. Vardonsel, Luis. | 91. Fre Manuel de S. Joaquim. |
| 28. Vas, Antonio Maria. | 79. Fre Philip de S.a Thereza. |
| 54. Vas, Caitano Agostinho. | 103. Fre Simaó de S.o Agostinho. |
| | 84. Padre Abraham de S. Lourenço |

APPOINTMENTS OF THE OFFICE-BEARERS AND LADY PATRONESSES
(*MORDAMAS*) FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
CONFRATERNITY OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY
OF CALCUTTA A. D. 1764.

[N.B.—The 1st name indicates the Vicar of the Church; the 2nd, that of the President; the 3rd, of the Treasurer; the 4th, of the Secretary; the 5th, of the Procurator; the 6th, of the *Mordama* or Lady Patroness.]

1764.

Fre Caitano da Madre de Deos.
Do. Do.
Luis De Costa.
Antonio De Couto, Jr.
Antonio De Couto, Sr.
Joanna Gonsalves.

1765.

Fre Caitano da Madre de Deos.
Do. Do.
Luis De Costa.
A. D' Couto, Jr.
A. D' Couto, Sr.
Joanna Gonsalves.

1766.

Fre Luis de Santa Anna.
Antunis D' Couto, Sr.
H. Pereira.
Thomas Griffit.
J[os]e D' Costa.
Anna Griffit.

1767.

Fre Luis da Santa Anna.
A. D' Couto, Sr.
H. Pereira.
Thomas Griffit.
J[os]e D' Costa.
Anna Griffit.

1768.

Fre Manoel, *Provisor*.
H. Pereira.
A. D' Couto, Jr.
L. Picachy.
J. Love [=-Lovo]
Anna Cortly.

1769.

Fre Manoel, *Provisor*.
Thomas Griffit.
A. D' Couto, Sr.
Andre Pereira.
Francisco Pereira.
Antonia Daniel D' Couto.

1770.

Fre Joze de Santo Gelermo.
A. D' Couto, Sr.
L. Picachy.
Francisco Mello.
Pedro Ferraó.
Luzia D' Couto.

1771.

Fre Joáo de Saó Nicolaó.
A. D' Couto, Jr
H. Pereira.
F. Pereira.
A. Joáo D' Souza.
Leonora Jacob.

1772.

Fre Joáo de Saó Nicolaó.
H. Pereira.
A. J. D' Souza.
Estevaó Marcos D' Alerem.
Joáo Simmerman.
Joanna Peter Gregory.

1773.

Fre, Joáo, de Sta. Anna.
L. D' Costa.
H. Pereira.
Manoel Foresty.
Andre Pereira.
Anna Foresty.

1774.

Joáo de Santa Anna.
F. Pereira.
Manoel Foresty.
Augustinho Cavella.
Marco D' Alerem.
Dominga D' Rocha.

1775.

Fre Verissimo da Madre de Deos.
Manoel Foresty.
Pedro Ferraó.
Joáo Caetano D' Seixas.
Andre Pereira.
Antonia Gold.

1776.

Fre Verissimo da Madre de Deos.
Pedro Ferraó.
L. D' Costa.
A. Pereira.
J. F. Serraó.
Anna Tereneau.

1777.

Fre Verissimo da Madre de Deos.
Thomas Griffit.
Manoel Foresty.
J. F. Serraó.
Joáo D' Costa.
Phedelphia [=Philadelphia] Bondfield

1778.

Fre Felix da Conceiçáo.
Manoel Foresty.
Pedro Ferraó.
Clemente Cardozo.
A. Pereira.
Rita Griffit.

1779.

Fre Felix da Conceiçáo.
A. J. D' Souza.
Fre Felix.
Pedro Ferraó.
Padre Abraó.
Catarina Gill Ferraó.

1780.

Fre Manoel de N[ossa] S[enhora].
L. Picachy.
D Couto.
Joáo D' Abreu.
Lucas D' Couto.
Izabel Jebb.

1781.

Fre Joáo de Saó Nadao [?].¹
A. D' Couto.
Pedro Ferraó.
Augustinho Gill.
A. Pereira.
Beatrix D' Souza.

From the Registers I find that the name should be Fre Joáo de S. Nicolaó.

1782.

Fre Luis de Santa Anna.
 Bonefacio Rodrigues.
 A. J. D' Souza.
 L. D' Couto.
 Padre Abraó.
 Luiza Picachy.

1783.

Fre Luis de S. Anna.
 Pedro Ferraó.
 F. Pereira.
 J. Simmerman.
 Bernardo Luis.
 Maria Rodrigues.

1784.

Fre Francisco de Santa Maria.
 A. Pereira.
 L. Picachy.
 F. Daniel.
 S. D' Santos.
 Roza D'Cruz Grant.

1785.

Fre Geronimo da Purificação.
 A. D' Couto.
 Joáo D' Abreu.
 M. V. Rodrigues.
 Thomas Pereira.
 Eulalia Eaton.

1786.

Fre Geronimo da Purificação.
 Joáo D' Abreu.
 Augustinho Gill.
 Augustinho D' Covito.
 J. F. Serraó.
 Maria Brightman.

1787.

Fre Joze de Santa Ritta.
 Augustinho Gill.
 F. Daniel D' Couto.
 Joáo de Penha.
 Thomas Pereira.
 Rozalia de Abreu Ferraó Barretto.

1788.

Fre Joze de Santa Ritta.
 L. Picachy.
 Joáo D' Penha.
 Thomas Pereira.
 Ignacio Correa.
 Philipa Madeira.

1789.

Fre Joaquim de S. Joze.
 P. Leal.
 C. Cardozo.
 S. D' Santos.
 Pedro Andre.
 Elizabeth Toyne.

1790.

Fre Joaquim de S. Joze.
 C. Cardozo.
 Joáo D' Abreu.
 F. D. De Couto.
 Thomas Pereira.
 Maria Carry.¹

1791.

Fre Joze De Graça.
 J. D' Abreu.
 F. D. D' Couto.
 Ignacio Correa.
 Cassimiro D' Rozario.
 Margarida Sepandro.

1792.

Fre Joze D' Graça.
 A. J. D' Souza.
 Augustinho D' Covito.
 Me. Sr. Dos Remedios.
 Joáo Lemon.
 Antonia da Costa.

1793.

Fre Joze da Graça.
 Augustinho D' Covito.
 Philippe Leal.
 Cassemiro D' Rozario.
 Joze Phillip.
 Roza Gill dos Remedios.

1794.

Fre Joaquim de Santa Ritta.
 Phillip Leal.
 S. D' Santos.
 Joáo Laimon.
 M. Cranenburgh.
 Thereza Daniel D' Couto.

1795.

Fre Joaquim De S. Ritta.
 S. Dos Santos.
 Me. Dos Remedios.
 M. Cranenburgh.
 Francisco Vaz.
 Anna Luiza Sherman.

1796.

Fre Joaquim De S. Ritta.
L. D' Couto.
C. D' Rozario.
Joze Pereira.
Pascoal Baptista.
Roza Smith.

1797.

Fre Joaquim De S. Ritta.
F. D. D' Couto.
João Abreu.
Joze Phillips.
Albert D' Mello.
Luzia D' Santos.

1798.

Fre Christovão de Assumpção.
A. D' Couto.
A. J. D' Souza.
Alberto D' Mello.
Raphael Joze D' Quadros.
Roza Maria Cornelius.

1799.

Fre Christovão.
João D' Abreu.
P. Leal.
Joze D' Souza.
Domingos Gomes.
Luzia Dobby.

1800.

Fre Christovão.
Francisco Marcos.
Joze Pereira.
Domingos Gomes.
Jacob D' Mello.
Rozalia P[ed?]arrello.

1801.

Fre Manoel do Cenaculo.
João Leimon.
A. D' Couto.
Joze C. Ferraó.
Bonifacio Rodrigues.
Roza Grant.

1802.

Fre M. do Cenaculo.
Joze Pereira.
C. Cornelius.
A. L. Barretto.
Samuel Jones.
Joanna Bowers.

1803.

Fre M. do Cenaculo.
C. Cornelius.
Joze Ferraó.
S. Jones.
João Cornelius.
Maria D' Rozario.

1804

Fre Luis de Conceição.
Joze Ferraó.
S. Jones.
João Cornelius.
João Ferraó.
Maria Ferraó.

1805.

Fre Luis de Conceição.
S. Jones.
João D' Abreu.
João Ferraó.
M. W. Mendes.
Anna Maria D' Souza.

1806.

Fre Luis de Conceição.
Fre Francisco de São Joze.
João Ferraó.
M. W. Mendes.
Joze Gonsalves.
Maria Marcos.

1807.

Fre Manoel D' Rozario.
João Ferraó.
Joze Pereira.
Joze Gonsalves.
Charles Leal.
Philadelphia Jones.

1808.

Fre Manoel D' Rozario.
Joze Gonsalves.
C. Cornelius.
João Cardozo.
M. Lackersteen.
Maria D' Rozario.

1809.

Fre Manoel D' Rozario.
J. F. Serraó.
Joze Pereira.
Thomas de Monte Sinaes.
Pascoal D' Silva.
Maria Gonsalves.

1810.

Fre Francisco dos Prazeres.
M. Lackersteen.
C. Cornelius.
Pascoal D' Silva.
Francisco Rodrigues.
Beatriz Carnegie.

1811.

Fre Francisco dos Prazeres.
Thomas D' Monte Sinaes.
Joze Ferraó.
Francisco Rodrigues.
C. Urage.
Catharina Baptista.

1812.

Fre Francisco dos Prazeres.
M. Cranenburgh.
Joze Pereira.
C. Urage.
B. Hartt.
Maria Falofil

1813.

Fre Luis de Santa Ritta.
Francisco Rodrigues.
M. Lackersteen.
B. Hartt.
Gilermo Gill.
Ebelina Greenway.

1814.

Fre Joaó de Santa Ritta.
Cornelius Urage.
Joze Pereira.
G. Gill.
A. Heberlet.
Paula Young.

1815.

Fre Luis de Santa Ritta.
Pascoal de Silva.
C. Cornelius.
H. Alexander.
Albert de Cruz.
Clara Rolaó.

1816.

Fre Luis de Santa Ritta.
C. Cornelius.
S. Jones.
F. Innocencia.
Joaó Savage.
Maria Marcos.

1817.

Fre Luis de Santa Ritta.
Samuel Jones.
Guilherme Gill.
Joaó Savage.
Jose Leal.
Anna Maria Gonsalves.

1818.

Fre Luis de Santa Ritta.
Gilermo Gill.
Joaó Savage.
Jose Leal.
Fernando De Cruz.
Thereza Ferraó.

1819.

Fre Luis de Santa Ritta.
Joaó Savage.
Philip Leal.
Maria[no] Marcos.
M. J. Mascarenhas.
Mariana Kerder[d f]ene.

Fre Manuel de Santa Thereza was appointed
Vicar of Nossa Senhora do Rozario of Calcutta
on—[blank] February 1819.

Fol. 18v. On Tuesday, the 13th June, 1809, the first Stone was laid of the Roman Catholic Church of the N^a. S^a. de Dores Church of Boytuckkhannah by Mrs. Gracia Elizabeth the Founder, and on the 30th of June, 1810, the same Church was consecrated by the Revd. Father Fre Francisco de Prazeres, Vicar of the Calcutta Church.

On the 9th February, 1822, the first Stone was laid of the Roman Catholic Church to be built at Dum-Dum by the Revd. Father Fre Manuel de Sta. Thereza, Commissary and Vicar of the Roman Catholick Church of N^a. S^a. do Rozario of Calcutta.

Fol. 19r. *New Church at Bytackanna of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Doris.*

The First Brick was laid at the Roman Catholic Church of Bytackanna of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Doris on the 13th June, 1809, and Consecrated on the 30th June, 1810.

Mrs. Grace Elizabeth Founder.

To The

RIGHT HON'BLE GILBERT LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, &C., &C., &C.

My Lord,

The new Church sanctioned by your Lordship to be built at Boituckkannah being now completed, and it being intended to Consecrate her on Saturday next at the hour of about 6 in the Evening, we entertain a hope that your Lordship will be pleased to honor us with your presence on the occasion.

I have the honor to be with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most
faithful servant,

CALCUTTA,

(Signed) GRACE ELIZABETH.¹

the 27th June 1810.

Fol. 19v.

Government House, 29th June, 1810.

MRS. GRACE ELIZABETH.

Madam,

I have had the honor to receive your Letter of the 27th Instant, and beg leave to congratulate you on the completion of a work which bears testimony so strongly both to your piety and Liberality. I am extremely sorry that circumstances will prevent me from attending the consecration of the building to-morrow, but I beg you to be assured of the satisfaction with which I see the munificence of a Lady

1. A copy.

extend the means of celebrating the Christian rites, with becoming decorum in this Country.

I have the honor to be,
 Madam,
 Your obedient humble servant,
 (Signed) MINTO.¹

Fol. 20r. APPOINTMENTS AS OFFICE-BEARERS AND LADY PATRONESSES TO
 THE CONFRATERNITY OF NOSSA SENHORA DE DORES IN
 THE BYTUCKANA CHURCH AT CALCUTTA, SINCE
 ITS FOUNDATION.

(The Novena begins in the Month of September.)²

| 1814. | 1817. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| [Blank] Vicar. | [Blank] Vicar. |
| J. B. Cornelius. | Pascoal De Silva. |
| C. Cornelius, Sr. | J. Marcado. |
| Jose Pereira. | Francis Cornelius. |
| P. D' Silva. | Mathew Cranenburgh, Jr. |
| Maria de Monte Sinaes, Sr. | Joanna Bowers. |
| 1815. | 1818. |
| [Blank] Vicar. | Fre Jose de Sta. Tereza. |
| Phillipe D' Monte. | Charles Cornelius, Jr. |
| [Jose] Pereira. | Francis Cornelius. |
| [P.] D' Silva. | Mathew Cranenburgh. |
| J. Marcado. | Charles Gomes. |
| L. Cornelius. | Anna Weltden. [Wilton?]. |
| 1816. | 1819. |
| [Blank] Vicar. | Fre Manuel de S. Tereza. |
| Peter Hypher. | |
| J. Pereira. | M. Cranenburgh. |
| J. Marcado. | |
| Francis Cornelius. | |
| M. Carnegie. | ³ |

H. HOSTEN, S J.

[THE END.]

¹ A copy.

² Cf. our note about the order of the names at p. 210.

³ Only 2 names : the rest is blank.



BUST OF THE FIRST EARL OF MINTO IN ST JOHN'S CHURCH, CALCUTTA.

Photo by Messrs Harrington and Bles.

Marriages in Calcutta.

1713—1754.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE original Registers of St. Ann's Church, Calcutta, perished during the Siege of Calcutta in 1756. In the year 1890, the Rev. H. B. Hyde (at that time Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church: afterwards Archdeacon of Madras), while on furlough, copied in a very beautiful hand and on parchment, the extracts from the Registers which were periodically despatched from Calcutta to the Court in England and are still preserved at the Record Department of the India Office. Mr. Hyde's copies are preserved at St. John's Church, where in 1910, they were copied for the Calcutta Historical Society by the late Mr. E. W. Madge. Mr. Madge and the present Writer had already commenced the annotations, but unfortunately the manuscript disappeared with other papers belonging to the Society, when Mr. Madge died in 1913. At times when I have been too tried to do ought else but work of a mechanical kind, I have made the copies from which the present instalment of the early marriage Registers have now been printed. I have avoided adding notes in the case of several persons where names have been frequently mentioned in *Bengal Past and Present*—such names for instance as William Barwell, Roger Drake, Richard Becher, etc., etc.

The Burial Returns will have to be dealt with by selection, as it would be impossible to find space in *Bengal Past and Present* for long lists of private Soldiers and Seamen. The Marriage entries are given in their entirety. References have in most cases been made to the Burial numbers. It may be pointed out that the numbers do not appear in the Registers but are given here for convenience of reference.

It will be noticed that Mr. Hyde failed to obtain copies of the marriage returns for the years 1718-20 inclusive. The following entries I have obtained from the consultations printed in the late C. R. Wilson's unpublished third volume of *Early Annals*.

1718. September 15.—Mr. Michael Cotesworth Junior Merchant, to Mrs. Elizabeth Penuse.

1719. May 14.—Thomas Beaver, "who keeps a Punch Home in this place to Mary Garden," "Widow to Captain Gorden."*

* Mary Gordon came out from England in 1713 to join her husband John Gordon. In December Gordon killed Andrew Macdowle, Mate of the *Charleton*, in a quarrel, and was in consequence sent to England to be dealt with by the Court of Directors. Burial No. 119.

May 20.—Mr. William Cowley* Factor to Mrs. Jane Harris.

August 6.—Captain John Hill, Commander of Ship *Cardogan* to Mrs. Catharine Cross by the Hon'ble Samuel Feake Esqr. President, etc.

1720. April 21.—Mr. Thomas Coales, Writer, to Mrs. Mary Mackdonell.

November 26.—Mr. Henry Harnett† Factor to Mrs. Ann Barlow.‡

The reader will perhaps need to be cautioned that "Mrs." in Eighteenth century is often used to denote a young unmarried lady of quality. "Miss" appears but rarely in these early registers.

For information as to Chaplains the reader is referred to Hyde's *Parorhial Annals of Bengal* and for Surgeons to Col. Crawford's *History of the Indian Medical Service*. The Consolidated Index to Vols. I-VIII of *Bengal Past and Present* should also be consulted.

The Register here given departs from the original in that I have arranged the dates according to the years and have not given the duplications in the original.

Please note a cross-reference from Nos. 121 to 134.

W. K. F.

1. 1713. September 13.—Thomas Gumpster, a Corporal, and Rosa a Portuguese.
2. October 6.—John Cassell¹ and Mary Graden².
3. November 26.—Wm. Short and Sarah Cornelius.
4. 1714. June 9.—William Hopkins³ and Ann Greenwich, a widow.
5. June 27.—Henry Webb and Mary Chamberlain⁴.
6. November 23.—Edward Hastings⁵ and Gratia, a Portugeeze.
7. December 24.—Thomas Dixon and Martha Hill.
8. 1715. January 15.—Thomas Fairweather and Sarah Short⁶.
9. February 9.—Isaac Barclay and Mary Hill, a Widow.

* William Cowley died September 29, 1719.

† Henry Harnet, son of Captain H. Harnet: appointed writer November 15, 1715. Came to India on the *Cardigan* in 1713.

‡ Ann Barlow. See below No. 93.

¹ John Cassell, Pilot. Died August 2, 1725 [Burial No. 234].

² Mary Graden: the name seems to have been Graton. The will of her former husband, Paul Graton, a French sailor, is given by Wilson (*Early Annals*, Vol. II, Pt. I. pp. 117-119. See also *Ibid.* pp. 127-30, 134, 168, 169-70, 215, 257). See below No. 62, 186, 239.

³ William Hopkins: for his license to hold a "Punch House," see *Ibid.* Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 270. Ann Greenwich, probably the relict of Geo. Greenwich, Boatswain in the Pilot Service.

⁴ "Thirdly I give a bequeath unto Mrs. Mary Chamberlain the sum of 500 Rupees with all her Joys or Jewells." Will of Bernard Laidman, Inhabitant of Calcutta, 14th December 1712.

⁵ Master of Arms, died May 25, 1719.

⁶ Sarah Short, see No. 3.

10. February 25.—Henry Frankland⁷ and Mary Cross.
11. March 31.—John Eyre⁸ and Philadelphia Fleetwood.⁹
12. April 12.—William Hopkins¹⁰ and Mary Gurly.
13. June 15.—John Tawk and Mary Butcher.¹¹
14. November 24.—John Middleton and Eustalia Mesura.
15. 1716. May 20.—Collier and Elizabeth Cropply,
16. September 1.—Thomas Cook¹² and Avarina Child.
17. November 6.—Richard Bass¹³ and Elizabeth Fisher.¹⁴
18. 1717 June 17.—John Stackhouse¹⁵ and Elizabeth Harnet.¹⁶
19. October 5.—Mr. Saml¹ Brown¹⁷ and Catherine Thourogood.¹⁸
[No entries 1718—20].
20. 1721 February 10.—Mr. John Eyre¹⁹ and Martha Rainbow.²⁰
21. 1722 April 3.—Mathew Hanson, Sergt. and Elizabeth Nonise.
22. „ 18.—Edward Bowman, Sailor, and Judith, Jailor.
23. „ 19.—Jacob Jacobson, Soldier, and Augusta De Cour.
24. „ 21.—Andrew Kennedy, Soldier, and Susanna Willmington
25. „ 27.—Ahasuerus Guysburse, Soldier, and Mary Domingo
Rivere.
26. May 11.—Andrew Johnson, Soldier, and Lucy D'Acosta.
27. „ 14.—William Miller, Soldier, and Christiana Roize.
28. „ 16.—Jacob Brincoc, Soldier, and Susanna Carvallie.

⁷ Vide Appendix A. Among the passengers on the *Cardigan* 1712 “Mrs. Mary Crosse by order of Court. 10th December.” Wilson *Op. Cit.* p. 342.

⁸ John Eyre arrived in India June 14, 1701. At Balasore 1716. Storekeeper 1718. Burial No. 166. Will in Wilson *Ibid*, Vol. IV.

⁹ Philadelphia Fleetwood. The Burial Returns: 1715, November 3. “Mrs. Philada Eyre, dyed at Ballasore.” She was a widow with two children when she married Eyre.

¹⁰ See notes No. 3 and 4.

¹¹ Mary Butcher, Burial No. 50, April 13, 1716. Samuel Butcher (Burial No. 20) buried July 18, 1714.

¹² Thos. Cook perhaps Cooke. See Wilson: *Op. Cit.* Vol. II. pp. 181 and 261. Avarina Cooke, Burial No. 317.

¹³ The will of Richard Bass, Mariner, is in the unpublished Vol. III. of Wilson's *Annals* pp. 151-2. Burial No. 129.

¹⁴ Elizabeth Fisher. See Appendix C.

¹⁵ John Stackhouse. See *Bengal Past & Present* Vol. VIII, p. 112. Burial No. 191. See below No. 93.

¹⁶ Elizabeth Harnet, daughter of Capt. H. Harnet. Burial No. 192.

¹⁷ Samuel Brown arrived, 17th August 1710, Zemindar or Collector of Calcutta, 1714, Bakshi 1716, Warehouse Keeper 1717. Sent to Patna 1718. Burial No. 150.

¹⁸ Catherine Thourogood. Of the passengers on the *Cardigan* 1717 was “Mrs. Catherine Thourogood by order of the Court, 12th December.”

¹⁹ See above No. 11 and Note 8.

²⁰ Martha Rainbow: perhaps a daughter of John Rainbow the Senior Member of the Pilot Service in 1711. Burial No. 190, December 22, 1722. Mrs. Martha Eyre. Burial No. 316.

29. June 22.—Garret Major, Soldier, and Lucy De Rodrigo.
 30. „ —Lawrence Johnson, Soldier, and Rosa De Rozario.
 31. August 1.—William Gammon, Sergeant, and Martha De Rozario.
 32. „ —William Johnson, Free Merchant, and Alice Pemberton.
 33. 1723. January 27.—Nicholas Johnson, Soldier, and Mary Dez.
 34. February 1.—Samuel Newton,²¹ Pilot, and Margaret Betty.
 35. March 17.—Mr. George Mandeville, Factor, and Mrs. Mary Cooke.
 36. April 14.—Alexander Ramsey, Sailor, and Elizabeth Lewis.
 37. „ 15.—Mr. Thomas Joshua Moore, Factor, and Mrs. Anne Cooke.
 38. „ 16.—Capt. Theophilus Gammon²² and Mrs. Sophia Deane.
 39. „ 30.—William Pairbone, Soldier, and Rosa De Rosaro.
 40. June 12.—John Ray, Sailor, and Rosa De Rosaro.
 41. „ 19.—Captain Henry Cave²³ and Mrs. Elizabeth Fagnal.
 42. July 3.—George Palfey, Mariner, and Rosa Cole.
 43. „ 28.—Joseph Diamond,²⁴ Mariner, and Mrs. Jane Smith.
 44. August 12.—Jacob Oausthock, Inhabitant, and Mary Wallis.
 45. October 14.—Christian Anderson, Mariner, and Elizabeth De Cruz.
 46. „ 30.—Christopher Curson, Clerk, and Lucy Gunn.
 47. November 25.—Mr. Richd. Bourchier,²⁵ Free Merchant and Mrs. Sarah Hawkins.
 48. 1724. January 20.—Capt. Thomas Stewart and Mrs. Mary Thorne.
 49. March 25.—Christor. Haygor, Soldier, and Rosa D'Silva.
 50. June 21.—Capt. Thos. Dixon and Mrs. Jane Cowley, Widow.
 51. July 18.—John Gallant, Soldier, and Ann Andies, Widow.
 52. October 16.—Phillip Parsons,²⁶ Mar., and Natalia Hill.
 53. „ 28.—Stepn. Cooper, Sergt., and Mary Duck, Widow.
 54. November 9.—Capt. Edward Armstrong and Mrs. Sophia Gammon.²⁷

²¹ Samuel Newton. See Burial No. 183.

²² See Wilson, *Op. Cit.* p. 215 for Gammon's promotion in 1714 from Sergeant to Ensign. See below No. 55. Burial No. 208.

²³ Captain. H. Cave. Burial No. 298. Elizabeth Fagnal, see Nos. 207 and 221.

²⁴ Joseph Diamond. Burial No. 389.

²⁵ Richard Bourchier. See below No. 223 and *Bengal Past & Present* Vol. VIII, p. 181.

²⁶ Phillip Parsons. See below No. 85.

²⁷ Sophia Gammon. See above No. 38. Capt. Armstrong. Burial No. 447.

55. November 10.—Capt. Richard Thelwall²⁸ and Mrs. Betty Goodlad.²⁹
56. 1725. February 5.—Mr. Edward Pomfret and Mrs. Elizabeth Bass³⁰ were married by Mr. Lloyd.
57. „ 15.—Adam Wright and Elizabeth Pamphilon were married by Mr. Lloyd.
58. April (1726). 25.—John Trusty, Sergeant, and Katherina were married by Mr. Oldmixon.
59. May 24.—John Chowdhary, the Governor's Servant, and Madalena were married by Mr. Oldmixon.
60. June 15.—John Ashley, Soldier, and Cristina Miller, Widow, were married by the Rev. Mr. Sawbridge.
61. August 2.—Mr. John Cock and Mrs. Ann Aslin, Widow, were married by the Rev. Mr. Sawbridge.
62. „ 5.—Major Richard Hunt and Mrs. Mary Cassells,³¹ Widow, were married by the Rev. Mr. Sawbridge.
63. 1726. September 12.—John Badman, Sergeant, and Ann Skinner, Widow, were married by Gervas Bellamy.
64. „ 13.—James Ramsay (Capt. Small's Servant) and Susanna (Capt. Hurdis' Servant), were married by Gervas Bellamy.
65. „ 19.—Edward Armstrong, Ensign, and Mrs. Ann Rix. were married by Gervas Bellamy.
66. October 4.—Captain Charles Ward and Mrs. Mary Dean were married by Gervas Bellamy.
67. December 1.—Thomas Cahill, Company's Joyner, and Ann Glover, Spinster, were married by Gervas Bellamy.
68. „ 8.—William Rumbould, purser of *Ye King George*, and Dorothy Mann, were married by Gervas Bellamy.
69. 1726. January 3.—Mr. Thomas Coales,³² Secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, Widow, were married by Gervas Bellamy.

²⁸ Capt. Richard Thelwall. See below Nos. 92 and 128. Gertrude his former wife died July 25, 1724. Burial No. 214.

²⁹ Betty Goodlad. Burial No. 130.

³⁰ Mrs. Elizabeth Bass. See below Appendix C.

³¹ Mrs. Mary Cassells. See above Note 2.

³² Mrs. Elizabeth Coales, Burial Nos. 222 and 400. Thomas Coales perished in the Black Hole.

70. January 5.—John Alofze³³ and Elizabeth Swallow³⁴ were married by Gervas Bellamy.
71. February 10—Ephraim Roberts and Elizabeth Wright were married by Gervas Bellamy.
72. „ 13.—Thomas Pattison and Ann Guttaridge³⁵ were married by Gervas Bellamy.
73. March 4.—Antonio Rozardy and Isabel Jevan, both servants to Mr. Bouchier in Council, were married.
74. April 26.—Mr. William Haskoll,³⁶ Factor, and Mrs. Mary Trobrydg were married.
75. „ 28.—William Ellord, Soldier, and Margaret were married.
76. May 18.—James Cage, Sergeant, and Mary Pamphilion³⁷ were married.
77. „ 17.—Mr. Charles Hampton in Council and Mrs. Martha Vesey were married.
78. July 12.—Lawrence Ousterman and Mary Jacobs, both servts. of the Fiscall at Hughley, were married.
79. August 7.—Capt. James Broadbrook and Mrs. Elianor Willowbuss were married.
80. October 9.—William Herin, Soldier, and Roza were married.
81. „ 27.—Joshua Hepworth, Corporal, and Ann Badman³⁸ were married.
82. November 3.—William Arnold, Soldier, and Pasquol Everett were married.
83. „ 23.—Thomas Morgan, Soldier, and Frances Debosh were married.
84. December 30.—George Trivithwick³⁹ and Catherine were married.
85. 1727. January 18.—Philip Parsons, Mariner, and Ann Hosier were married.
86. February 15.—Mr. Francis Russell,⁴⁰ 2nd of Cossimbazar and Mrs. Ann Gee.

³³ John Alofze, Surveyor of Works. See Wilson, *Old Fort William* Vol. 1, 126. See below No. 100.

³⁴ On a later page "Mary Swallow." Burial No. 325, "Mary Alofze." August 11 1721.

³⁵ Ann Guttaridge. On a later page Gutterage.

³⁶ William Haskoll, Burial No. 351. Mary Trobrydg, see below No. 111.

³⁷ Mary Pamphilion. See below No. 124.

³⁸ Ann Badman. See above No. 63.

³⁹ Trivithwick. Perhaps Truderick. See below No. 139.

⁴⁰ Francis Russell. See Appendix B.

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87. March 16.—Joseph Deanoit and Mary de Rosarey.
 88. „ 26.—Martin Bunhouar and Barenick Leaderego.
 89. July 27.—Mr. Robt. West and Mrs. Mary Tompson.
 90. August 11.—Edward Clarke, Mariner, and Rachael Shee.
 91. „ 16.—Mr. John Fullerton and Mrs. Judith Weston.
 92. „ 17.—Captain Richard Thelwall⁴¹ and Mrs. Mary Prissick.⁴²
 93. „ 27.—Mr. John Stackhouse in Council and Mrs. Ann Harnet.⁴³
 94. September 18.—Mr. Samuel Greenhill and Mrs. Elizth Russell.
 95. November 13.—Mr. Josaiah Holmes⁴⁶ and Mrs. Mary Russell.
 96. „ 17.—Christian Charles, a Dutchman, and Ann a Blackwoman.
 97. „ 29.—Bartholomew Jackson, Sailor, and Rebecca Huggins.
 98. December 1.—James Wills, Sailor, and Ann, a blackwoman.
 99. 1728. February 13.—Mr. Thomas Harding and Mrs. Elizabeth Mallet.
 100. „ 14.—Mr. John Allofze and Mrs. Susanna Basby.
 101. „ 17.—William Young and Flora Morley.
 102. „ 18.—James Meredith,⁴⁷ Sergeant, and Susanna Tayler.
 103. May 28.—John Jones, Soldier, and Catherine Vallance.
 104. July 31.—Capt. John Kelsall and Mrs. Alice Masculine.
 105. August 25.—Andrew Young, Sailor, and Frances, a blackwoman.
 106. September 8.—Govin Harrob, Sailor, and Natalia Gammon.
 107. „ 18.—Mr. Samuel Fazakerley⁴⁸ and Mrs. Sophia Gee.
 108. „ 18.—Captain Robert Mylne and Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher.
 109. October 24.—John Nicolas and Julian, a blackwoman.
 110. November 13.—Daniel Pain and Johanna Courey.
 111. „ 13.—Mr. Samuel Harrison and Mrs. Mary Haskoll.
 112. „ 24.—Mr. Gervas Bellamy, Chaplain, and Mrs. Dorothy Pomfrett.
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⁴¹ Capt. Richard Thelwall. See Nos. 55 and 128.

⁴² Mary Prissick. Burial No. 349. See Wilson's *Annals*, Vol. II, Pt. I, p. 331.

⁴³ The widow of Henry Harnet, Junior.

⁴⁶ Josaiah Holmes. See below No. 161.

⁴⁷ James Meredith. See below Nos. 208 and 239

⁴⁸ A Charles Fazakerley died at Cassimbazar. Mrs. Sophia Gee, Burial No. 490:

113. December 10.—Charles Smith and Jude Bowman.⁴⁹
114. „ 11.—Samuel Banks, Sergeant, and Ann, a black-woman.
115. „ 17.—John Parsons, Mariner, and Mary Beal.⁵⁰
116. 1729. February 15.—Mr. William Bruce, Senior Merchant, and Mrs. Frances Wynn.
117. „ 15.—Mr. Wm. Barwell, Secretary, and Mrs. Eliz. Eyre.
118. „ 25.—Capt. Richd. Gosfright of Ship *Fordwich* and Mrs. Cath. March.
119. April 24.—Stephen Boyd, Ensign, and Frances Owen.
120. May 6.—John Martin, Soldier, and Lazara Hart.
121. July 21.—Capt. Isaac Devernien and Mrs. Eliz. Wynn.
122. October 12.—Capt. Wm. West and Mrs. Jafe Diamond.⁵¹
123. November 21.—Capt. Saml. Sutcliffe and Mrs. Sarah Swallow.⁵²
124. December 4.—Aaron Anderson and Mary Cage.⁵³
125. „ 29.—Michael Henshaw, Sailor, and Grace Miors.
126. 1730. January 6.—William Pearson, Govr's. Servant, and Henretta Bodycam.
127. „ 17.—Charles Hunnings, Pilot, and Johanna Barnes.
128. March 13.—Capt. Richd. Thelwall and Mrs. Rebecca English.
129. June 2.—Thos. Benbow, Mariner, and Martha Southen.
130. July 14.—Capt. Thomas Garland⁵⁴ and Mrs. Lucy Rigby.⁵⁵
131. „ 16.—Capt. Richd. Pearce and Mrs. Anen Shiers.
132. October 24.—Mr. James Ross, Inhabitant, and Mrs. Johanna Hopkins.
133. November 23.—Capt. John Fenton and Mrs. Han Rochester Feddree.
134. „ 26.—Mr. Solm. Margas, Senior Merchant and Mrs. Eliz. de Varenne.
135. December 2.—Matt. Wastell, Esq., and Mrs. Priscilla Kemp.

⁴⁹ Jude Bowman. See above No. 22.

⁵⁰ Mary Beal. Perhaps the widow of William Beal, Surgeon. Burial No. 303. See below Nos. 196 and 271.

⁵¹ Mrs. Jane Diamond. See above No. 43.

⁵² Sarah Swallow. See below No. 326.

⁵³ Mary Cage. See above No. 76.

⁵⁴ Capt. Thomas Garland. Burial No. 422.

⁵⁵ Mrs. Lucy Rigby. See below Nos. 163, 277 and 297. On Sept. 2, 1760 she married Capt. David Downes. For Capt. Rigby, see Burial No. 21.

136. December 16.—Robt. Townsend, Sailor, and Julia Smith.
137. " 29—Benj. Tongate, Sailor, and Rebecca Rosara.
138. 1731. January 4.—Henry Temerson, Sailor, and Isabella Rosara.
139. " 26.—John Williams, Sailor, and Catherine Truderrick.
140. February 7.—Francis Vanes, Inhabitant, and Martha.
141. " 14.—Adam Dawson, Inhabitant, and Sarah de Rosara.⁵⁶
142. " 14.—George Holmes, Sailor, and Mary Ross.
143. April 24.—Thomas Fardinand and Julia.
144. May 18.—Christopher Farley, Soldier, and Maria Barretttah.
145. July 25.—John Bishop,⁵⁷ Mariner, and Ann Seerhaud.
146. " 31.—William Barnet, Sailor, and Pasqual de Rosara.
147. August 26.—Mr. James Mill, Factor, and Mrs. Elizath Kemp.
148. September 24.—Clare Bream, Sailor, and Rosa Mananer.
149. October 9.—Mr. William Weston, Junior Merchant, and Mrs. Mary Ballandine.
150. November 9.—Mr. Thos. Eavens, Mariner, and Mrs. Teresa Warham.⁵⁸
151. " 12.—John Lowden, Sailor, and Johana Rosara.
152. " 12.—James Matthews, Sailor, and Viviana Rosara.
153. " 21.—Mr. Wm. Barwell, Secretary, and Miss. Ann Atkinson.
154. " 28.—Mr. Alexander Cottle, Senior Merchant, and Judith Southern.
155. 1732. January 17.—Mr. Henry Light, Mariner, and Mary Dawson.
156. February 28.—Capt. Wm. Holcombe and Mrs. Eliz. Tuddree, Widow.
157. June 11.—Thos. Hoy, Sailor, and Johanna de Montee.
158. " 22.—John Hunter, Mariner and Eliz. Horsley.⁵⁹
159. July 11.—Richd. Sampson, Mariner, and Catha. Jones.
160. August 21.—Charles Jenkins, Sergt. and Ann Hipworth.
161. September 11.—Mr. Josiah Holmes and Mrs. Martha Seagrave.⁶⁰
162. November 5.—Hendrick Christian and Christiana Rozara.
163. December 31.—Capt. Andrew Glen and Mrs. Lucy Garland.

⁵⁶ Sarah de Rosara. See below Nos. 180, 189 and 221. Adam Dawson, Burial No. 491. He was the Company's boatswain.

⁵⁷ John Bishop. Burial No. 629.

⁵⁸ Mrs. T. Warham. See below No. 188.

⁵⁹ Eliz. Horsley. Burial No. 746.

⁶⁰ Martha Seagrave. Burial No. 619.

164. 1733. January 2.—Anthony Dipping,⁶¹ Surgeon, and Margaret Morpew.
165. „ 21.—Mr. George Gray, Surgeon, and Mrs. Isabella Grayham.
166. „ 23.—William Miller, Pilate (*sic*) and Ignatia de Rozara.
167. February 18.—Emanuel Aquiers, Merchant, and Anna Waughmuck.
168. June 1.—Oliver Berntson, Soldier, and Christiana Rozara.
169. September 17.—Capt. Robt. Hamilton and Mrs. Johanna Lequest.
170. October 26.—Mr. John Duce, Mariner, and Mrs. Rachael Clarke.
171. November 21.—Capt. Edwd. Frederick Read and Mrs. Cathar. Wren.
172. „ 25.—Capt. Jas. Parker and Mrs. Unita Ture.
173. December 19.—Mr. Thos. Warrick, Mariner, and Margaret Dipping.
174. „ 31.—Robert Bailie, Soldier, and Sally.
175. 1734. January 24.—Mr. John Jackson,⁶² Junior Merchant, and Mrs. Eliza Belenden.
176. „ 27.—Geo. Groshier, Sergeant, and Catherine Trusty.
177. April 7.—Samuel Lane, Inhabitant, and Sarah Lansdell.
178. „ 14.—Francis Read, Inhabitant, and Mary Phenuse.
179. May 8.—Francis Craigs, Sailor, and Francis Page.
180. „ 14.—Francis Renolds, Inhabitant, and Sarah Dawson.
181. June 4.—Wm. Hunt, Mariner, and Rosa Gregory,
182. „ 5.—Matthis Hanson, Soldier, and Maria Fonsake.
183. July 1.—Philip John Matthins, Sailor, and Maria de Rosara.
184. August 18.—John Hobbs, Mariner, and Rosa Dolgortah.
185. September 8.—Mr. Charles Addams, Merchant, and Mrs. Mary Buttolph.
186. November 1.—Capt. Andrew Sheppard and Mrs. Mary Cassells.
187. December 8.—John Tomlinson, Mariner, and Sophia Willabuss.⁶³
188. 1735. January 15.—Mr. Ralph Johnson,⁶⁴ Merchant, and Mrs. Teresa Eavens.

⁶¹ Anthony Dipping. See below No. 173. Burial No. 502.

⁶² John Jackson, Collector. See Wilson : *Old Fort William*. Vol 1, p. 201.

⁶³ Sophia Willabuss, Burial No. 677.

⁶⁴ Ralph Johnson. Burial No. 744.

189. April 7—Thomas Scales, Inhabitant, and Sarah Dawson.
 190. August 18.—Capt. Alexander Baxter⁶⁵ and Mrs. Sarah Jones.⁶⁶
 191. October 6.—Anthony Bodily,⁶⁷ Sailor, and Money Sugars.
 192. „ 13.—William Colhourne and Anne Perarah.
 193. November 3.—Nicholas Rasmus and Isabella de Coasta.
 194. „ „—Mr. John Beck, Mariner, and Catherine Love.
 195. 1736. January 6.—Capt. James Barton and Mrs. Ann Pierce.
 196. May 2.—Mr. Anthony Bodily⁶⁸ and Mrs. Mary Parsons.
 197. „ 9.—Mr. John Searle⁶⁹ and Mrs. Louisa Maria Teresa Orme.
 198. „ 23.—Capt. Charles Clark and Mrs. Francis West.
 199. June 13.—William Dent, Sailor, and Susanna Julius.
 200. „ „—Mr. George Williamson and Mrs. Anne Jones.
 201. „ 30.—Mr. Daniel Mahoney and Mrs. Rachel Dupparus.
 202. July 26.—Capt. Reeve Jobbins and Mrs. Sophia Wyn.
 203. August 22.—Capt. Rob Hamilton and Mrs. Catherina Read.
 204. October 2.—Capt. Edward Emyan and Mrs. Amy Ann Russell.
 205. „ 20.—Capt. John Lloyd⁷⁰ and Mrs. Margaret Louisa Orme.
 206. „ 30.—Patrick Lockington and Flora De Rozario.
 207. November 18.—Mr. William Archdeacon, Mariner, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cave.
 208. December 7.—Mr. James Meredith and Mrs. Louisa Maria Teresa Searle.
 209. 1737. January 26.—Capt. Robt. Turpin and Mrs. Mary Atkinson.
 210. October 26.—Mr. David Welsh, Inhabitant, and Mary his wife.
 211. 1738. February 22.—William Hillman, Mariner, and Cathrine, a Country Woman.
 212. „ 27.—Mr. Will^m Barwell in Councill, and Mrs. Eliz. Peirce.
 213. March 31.—John Vane, Inhabitant, and Luzeah Fernoldes.
 214. June 28.—Mr. Tho. Gregory Warren and Mrs. Martha Forster.

⁶⁵ Capt. A. Baxter. Burial No. 594.

⁶⁶ Sarah Jones. See below No. 219.

⁶⁷ Anthony Bodily, Mariner. Burial No. 630.

⁶⁸ John Searle. Burial No. 630.

⁶⁹ L. M. T. Orme. Memorial Tablet in St. John's Churchyard. See below No. 208.

⁷⁰ Capt. J. Lloyd. See Wilson: *Old Fort William*. Vol. 1, p. 156-164.

215. July 30.—Mr. John Halsey in Council⁷¹ and Miss Ann, Cooke.⁷²
216. August 24.—John Ellis, Inhabitant, and Ann Jackson.
217. September 16.—John Brown, Soldier, and Lucy Ford.
218. October 9.—Capt. Samuel Lutton⁷³ and Mrs. Barbara Coward.
219. „ 24.—Capt. Richard Riccards and Mrs. Sarah Baxter.
220. November 14.—Michd. Field and Archangle.
221. 1739. January 26.—Jona. Ranson, Mariner, and Mrs. Eliz. Archdeacon.
222. February 6.—Benjamin Stanley, Soldier, and Rozina.
223. „ „—Mr. Richard Bouchier, Merchant, and Mrs. Eliz. Badman.⁷⁴
224. „ 11.—Edward Handle,⁷⁵ Inhabitant, and Mary Mackerbin.
225. April 8.—Mr. Robt. Eyre, Merchant,⁷⁶ and Mrs. Mary Kemp.
226. July 21.—Mr. Joshua Beal and Mrs. Rebecca Seal.⁷⁷
227. September 14.—William Chapman, Mariner, and Mary Hampton.
228. October 31.—Jeremiah Lawrence, Mariner, and Clara Williams.
229. November 10.—Mr. Benjamin Cross, Mariner, and Mrs. Sarah Worrell.
230. 1741. April 29.—John Dougall and Henrietta Spok.
231. August 18.—Thos. Davis and Eliz. Wood.
232. November 5.—James Cook and Rachel Mahoney.
233. „ 28.—Samuel Auger and Anna, a Country Woman.
234. 1742. April 4.—John Aston. Pilot, and Mary Ward.
235. „ 12.—John Eliot and Annah, a Country Woman.
236. May 25.—Mr. Jos. Briggs, Compy.'s Servant, and Mrs. Mary Worrall.
237. August 29.—Benjamin Jones and Isabella, a Country Woman.
238. November 28.—Capt Robert Leonard⁷⁸ and Cath. Clarke.

⁷¹ John Halsey, Collector of Calcutta.

⁷² Miss Ann Cooke. See below No. 276.

⁷³ Lutton. See below No. 326.

⁷⁴ Elizabeth Badman. Evidently not the E. Badman of No. 244.

⁷⁵ Edward Handle, Scavenger of Calcutta and Surveyor

⁷⁶ Robert Eyre. Burial No. 680.

⁷⁷ Rebecca Seal. See below No. 246.

⁷⁸ Capt. Robt. Leonard. See No. 277.

239. December 21.—Mr. Jas. Meredith and Mrs. Mary Shepard.
240. 1743. January 10.—Mr. Roger Drake,⁷⁹ Comp's Servt., and Mrs. Mary Coales, Married. by Gervas Bellamy. Chaplain.
241. September 4.—Tho. Blany, Inhab. and Mary Asselin, by Gervas Bellamy.
242. October 6.—Capt. Jno. Thorpe and Mrs. Eliz Smart. Married by Robt. Wynch, Chaplain.
243. " 9.—Jno. Hendrick, Soldier, and Roza, a Country Woman by Gervas Bellamy.
244. 1744. January 5.—Capt. Thomas. Fenwick⁸⁰ and Mrs. Eliz. Badman, married by Gervas Bellamy.
245. " 29.—Edward Charman and Maria De Monti by Gervas Bellamy.
246. February 16.—Mr. George Male and Mrs. Rebecca Beale by Gervas Bellamy.
247. May 27.—Peter and Catherine, Country People, by Gervas Bellamy.
248. October 3.—Thomas Wooley, Sailor, and Ann Gunby by Gervas Bellamy.
249. November 3.—Mr. Perry Purnell Templer, Merchant, and Miss Frances Crook⁸¹ by Gervas Bellamy.
250. " 3.—Mr. James Twiss and Mrs. Mary Bramble, Spint., by Gervas Bellamy.
251. " 30.—Mr. Thomas Holmes, Merchant, and Lady Ann Russell by Gervas Bellamy.
252. December 4.—Mr. Robert Robertson and Jane Broadbrook, by Gervas Bellamy.
253. 1745 February 5.—William Farrier, Soldier, and Maria Rozaro, Country Woman, by Gervas Bellamy.
254. July 22.—Captn. James Irwin and Mrs. Mary Palmer, by Gervas Bellamy.
255. September 11.—John Thompson, Mariner, and Julianna Senagate, Spinster, by Gervas Bellamy.
256. " 21.—Thomas Jones, Soldier, and Sarah Solley, County Woman, by Gervas Bellamy.
257. December 18.—Joseph Ransom, Soldier, and Antonia, Country Woman, by Gervas Bellamy.

⁷⁹ Roger Drake, President of Fort William in 1752-7.

⁸⁰ Capt. Thos. Fenwick. Biographical Note in Wilson: *Old Fort William*, Vol. 1, p. 196.

⁸¹ Frances Crook. "Begum Johason." See below Nos. 281 and 311.

258. December 19.—Rowland Ingle, Soldier, Susannah, Country Woman, by Gervas Bellamy.
259. " 21.—Lemerson Phromerine, Soldier, and Catherine de Rozara, Country Woman, by Gervas Bellamy.
260. 1746 January 16.—Peter Connel, Corporal, and Mary de Rozario, by Gervas Bellamy.
261. April 3.—Richd. Huff, Sailor and Anne de Rozario, by Gervas Bellamy.
262. " 7.—Edwd. Holden Cruttenden and Elizabeth Jedderie by Robert Wynch.
263. June 12.—Jno. Ellis, Inhabitant, and Esperance Glan, Widow, by Gervas Bellamy.
264. July 14.—Jeremiah Raven, Governor's Servant, and Natalia, Country Woman, Gervas Bellamy.
265. " 31.—Joseph Thompson, Governor's Servant, and Susan Causea, do., by Gervas Bellamy.
266. September 14.—Jno. Askin, Inhabitant, and Mary Humphzys, Widow, by Gervas Bellamy.
267. November 14.—Jno. Stevens, Governor's Servant, and Maria de Rozara, by Gervas Bellamy.
268. " 17.—Jno. Smith, Pilot, and Elianor Mann, by Gervas Bellamy.
269. December 9.—Joseph Porter, Mariner, and Ann Ellis, Widow, by Gervas Bellamy.
270. " 27.—James Twiss and Elizabeth Phillips,⁸² by Robert Wynch.
271. 1747. February 11.—Humpy. Bellamy⁸³ Esqr., and Mrs. Mary Parsons.
272. March 6.—The Hon'ble Jno. Forster,⁸⁴ Esqr., and Miss Alice Pattison.
273. April 20.—Mr. Thos. Cooke and Miss Sarah Corsley Mason.
274. " " —Mr. Geo. Gray and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.
275. " 27.—Robert Cotterel, Corporal, and Mary, a Country Woman.
276. May 26.—Mr. Thos. Burrow, Company's Servant, and Mrs. Ann Halsey.

⁸² Elizabeth Philipps. See below No. 351.

⁸³ Humphrey Bellamy, Member of Council in 1748. Went Home 1749. Perhaps a brother of Chaplain Bellamy.

⁸⁴ John Forster. See Wilson, *Old Fort William*. Vol. 1, p. 201, died March 1748.

277. September 16.—Capt. Robert Leonard and Mrs. Lucy Glenn, Widow.
278. 1748. May 17—Nicholas Vanderval, Soldier, and Antonia a Country Woman.
279. June 16.—Edward Eyles,⁸⁵ Esq., and Mrs. Mary Gumley,, Widow.
280. August 16.—John Challenor, Soldier, and Anne, a Country Woman.
281. November 2.—Mr. James Altham and Mrs. Frances Templer,⁸⁶ Widow.
282. „ 8.—Lochwick Laod, Mariner, and Sarah Hoolt, Spinster.
283. „ 14.—Capt. James McKin and Mrs. Mary Man.
284. „ 26.—Joseph Swerb, Soldier, and Susannah, a Country Woman.
285. 1749 January 1.—Mr. Thos. Holme, Inhabitant, and Eleanor Gunby, Spinster.
286. „ 5.—William Carr, Soldier, and Anna, a Country Woman.
287. „ 19.—Peter Noke, Esqr., and Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher,⁸⁷ Widow.
288. April 1.—John Cooke, Pilot, and Mary Johnson, a Country Woman.
289. „ 17.—Thomas Gregory, a Sloopman, and Dominga Kenny, Country Woman.
290. June 3.—Martin Mackman, Soldier, and Anna d'Cruze, Country Woman.
291. „ 5.—William Parlor, Soldier, and Dominga, Country Woman.
292. „ 5.—William Graves, Soldier, and Lucey, Country Woman.
293. „ 14.—Anthony Panover, Soldier, and Reba Rosara, Country Woman.
294. „ 20.—John Griffiths, Corporal, and Johanna De Rosaro, Country Woman.
295. „ 21.—James Bailie, Soldier, and Flora De Rosaro, Country Woman.

⁸⁵ Edward Eyles. Appointed Governor. 1782, but went home.

⁸⁶ Mrs. Frances Templer. This is the famous "Begum Johnson." See below No. 311.

⁸⁷ Mrs. E. Fisher. See Appendix C.

296. July 12.—Mr. Thomas Sewel, a Lieutenant, and Mrs. Millecent Knipe, Inhabitant.
297. „ 31.—Captain David Clayton,⁸⁸ and Mrs. Lucey Leonard Inhabitant.
298. August 5.—John Weatherley, Soldier, and JRoza, Country Woman.
299. „ 19.—John Hill, Soldier, and Maria D'Rozara, Country Woman.
300. September 5.—James Norton, Corporal, and Agnes, Country Woman.
301. „ 14.—Mr. Henry Kelsall, Company's Servant, and Mrs. Isabella Croke, Inhabitant.
302. „ 18.—John King, Sergeant, and Mary, a Country Protestant.
303. „ 25.—Mr. James Valicourt,⁸⁹ Company's Servant, and Mrs. Mary Conset, Inhabitant.
304. October 9.—Richard Bowler, Sergeant, and Rachel, a Country Woman.
305. „ 10.—Joshua Bowers, Soldier, and Frances, Country Woman.
306. „ 10.—Mr. John Bonjannier and Catharina Johanna Conset, Inhabitants.
307. „ 19.—Samuel Brannock, Soldier, and Mary, a Country Woman.
308. „ 21.—Daniel Burgiss, a Sloopman, and Maria D'Rosara, a Country Woman.
309. November 14.—William Anderton, Soldier, and Betty, a Country Woman.
310. „ 18.—Mr. John MackDonald, Surgeon, and Mary Askins, a Country Woman.
311. „ 24.—William Watts, Esq., and Mrs. Altham, Widow.
312. 1750. January 2.—Abraham Tattue, Soldier, and Florinda a Country Woman.
313. „ „ 7.—Mr. Robert Sanderson,⁹⁰ Lieutenant in the Honourable Company's Service, and Miss Mary Coles, Inhabitant.
314. „ 9.—Abraham Curry, Soldier, and Esperance, a Country Woman.

⁸⁸ Capt. D. Clayton, died 31 July 1749.

⁸⁹ James Valicourt, perished in the Black Hole.

⁹⁰ R. Sanderson, the father-in-law of Richard Barwell.

315. January 21.—Thomas Wilson, Soldier, and Dominga, a Country Woman.
316. „ 30.—John Belguard, Serjeant, and Maria de Rozara, a Country Woman.
317. February 8.—Martin Costelly,⁹¹ Inhabitant, and Anna, a Country Woman.
318. March 25.—Henry Huse, Soldier, and Flora, a Country Woman.
319. „ 28.—John Angel, Soldier, and Mary, a Country Woman.
320. „ 29.—David Thompson, of the Sloops Service and Anard Hinde, Widow, a Country Woman.
321. April 2.—Cornelius Megee, Soldier, and Flora, a Country woman.
322. „ 6.—John Henry Cruse, Soldier, and Roza, a Country Woman.
323. „ 15.—William Bowler, Soldier, and Mary, a Country Woman.
324. May 16.—Henry Baker, Soldier, and Roza, a Country Woman.
325. „ 16.—William Lambeth, Corporal, and Bettanah, a Country Woman.
326. „ 19.—Captain Samuel Lutton, and Mrs. Sarah Sutcliffe.
327. „ 22.—Edward Cormick, Soldier, and Altey, a Country Woman.
328. „ „—Edward Langley, Soldier, and Anna, a Country Woman.
329. June 2.—James Harrison, Soldier, and Susanna, a Country Woman.
330. „ 10.—Francis Gaskins, Soldier, and Maria de Rozara, a Country Woman.
331. „ 19.—Thomas Darmar, Soldier, and Catharina de Rozara, a Country Woman.
332. „ 23.—Stephen Borrow, Mariner, and Joanna de Coenne, a Country Woman.
333. August 18.—Mr. John Bristow,⁹² Surgeon, and Elizabeth Mackey.
334. September 19.—Francis Drake, Corporal, and Susannah Rozara, a Country Woman.
335. October 7.—Anthony Johnson, Soldier, and Julia, a Country Woman.
336. „ 9.—Peter Conner, Mariner, and Ann Cahil, Inhabitant.

⁹¹ Martin Costelly. See Wilson: *Old Fort William*. Vol. 11, pp. 151—7.

⁹² John Bristow. See Crawford: *History of the Indian Medical Service*. Vol. I, pp. 164—7.

337. November 6.—William Holiday, Corporal of Capt. Fenwick's Co., and Francisca, a Country Woman.
338. „ 24.—Johannes Vanderburg, Soldier, and Pasca Sylvara, a Country Woman.
339. December 3.—John Johnson, Soldier, and Lizarda, a Country Woman.
340. „ 7.—James Fitzgerald, Corporal, and Anna, a Country Woman.
341. „ 12.—Albert Grasfield, Soldier, and Anna, a Country Woman.
342. „ 17.—James Cushion, Seaman, and Roza, a Country Woman.
343. 1751. January 7.—Wm. Bradford, Corporal, and Johanna, a Country Woman.
344. „ 7.—John Dollinson, Seaman, and Bertise, a Country Woman.
345. „ 18.—Mr. John Cook,⁹³ Company's Servant, and Miss Sophia Jacobs.
346. March 5.—Patrick Cromey, Mariner, and Mary Cooke, a Country Woman.
347. „ 13.—Nathaniel Kerfoot, Mariner, and Mary Davis, a Country Woman.
348. April 21.—Robert Wilson, Soldier in Capt. Clayton's Company, and Mary, a Country Woman.
349. May 3.—John Standard, Drummer in Capt. Saunderson's Company, and Maria, a Country Woman.
350. June 5.—John Green, Corporal in Capt. Fenwick's Company, and Antonia, a Country Woman.
351. „ 20.—Mr. Wm. Dumbleton,⁹⁴ Inhabitant, and Mrs. Elizabeth Twiss, Widow.
352. „ 25.—Nicholas Tyson, Sergeant-Major, and Catherine Love, Widow.
353. July 18.—Mr. John Putham, Surgeon, and Mrs. Esther Pomfret, Widow.
354. „ 30.—Daniel Steel, a Sloopman, and Lucy Rozara, a Country Woman.
355. September 10.—Capt. Charles Douglas, and Mrs. June Goring, widow.

⁹³ John Cook survived the Black Hole.

⁹⁴ Wm. Dumbleton perished in the Black Hole.

356. October 26.—Gregory Dellabar, Soldier in Capt. Fenwick's Company, and Johanna, a Country Woman.
357. December 14.—Paul Richard Pearks, Esqr., and Mrs. Adriana Cecilia Verelst.
358. „ 21.—Capt. Wm. Bonady, and Mrs. Martha Harding.
359. „ 30.—James Smith, Mariner, and Isabella de Rosaria, a Country Woman.
360. 1752. January 2.—James Higgenson, Mariner, and Elizabeth Man, a Country Woman.
361. „ 11.—Richard Dean, Mariner, and Ursula Pollock, a Country Woman.
362. February 4.—Mr. James Macpherson, Inhabitant, and Mrs. Henrietta Merrick.
363. March 30.—Mr. Wm. Macket,⁹⁵ Company's Servant, and Mrs. Ann Carteret, Widow.
364. April 9.—Barnet Lively, Soldier in Capt. Minchin's Company, and Maria, a Country Woman.
365. „ 12.—John Gerloff, Soldier in Capt. Clayton's Company and Maria a Country Woman.
366. „ 27.—John Allenson, Mariner, and Jane Dent, a Country Woman.
367. „ 29.—John Laughfwat, Soldier in Capt. Fenwick's Company, and Madalina, a Country Woman.
368. May 1.—John Bloom, Soldier in Capt. Fenwick's Company, and Cecilia de Rosara, a Country Woman.
369. „ 9.—John Dormer, Soldier in Chaise Company, and Rosa de Rosara, a Country Woman.
370. „ 11.—Richard Hobbs, Soldier in Capt. Saunderson's Company, and Maria, a Country Woman.
371. June 21.—Leonard Weldenhoff, Soldier in Capt. Fenwick's Company, and Maria a Country Woman.
372. August 3.—Frederick Gross, Soldier in Capt. Fenwick's Company, and Maria a Country Woman.
373. September 20.—Capt. James M. Kie and Ann Dutton.
374. „ 30.—Mr. Thos. Swaine and Mariner, Martha Collins.
375. November 9.—Capt. Edward Roche and Domingo.
376. „ 13.—Gasper Schink, a Swiss Soldier, and Anna de Rosario.

⁹⁵ Wm. Macket. Captain of the Militia. Wilson: *Old Fort William*. Vol. 11, pp. 52, 62, 81, 90 and 131.

377. November 20.—Gabriel Addams, Soldier in Capt. Fenwick's Company, and Antonia.
378. „ 21.—Frederic Caubow, Soldier in Capt. Minchin's Company, and Anna Susanna.
379. „ 29.—Richard. Becher, Esq., and Miss Charlot Golightly.
380. „ 30.—Peter Jenvey, Sergeant of the Train, and Anna, a Country Woman.
381. December 19.—Philip Kerms, Soldier in Capt. Clayton's Company, and Anna, a Country Woman.
382. 1753. January 5.—Hump. Ralph, Soldier in Capt. Minchin's Company, and Isabel, a Country Woman.
383. February 19.—Richard Deane, Mariner, and Catherine Sheldrake, a County Woman.
384. March 4.—Oliver de Gue, Soldier in Capt. Fenwick's Company, and Johanna Vail, Country Woman.
385. „ 5.—Abraham Helm of the Train and Catherina a Country Woman Protestant.
386. „ 26.—Mr. Wm. Maguire,⁹⁶ Company's Servant, and Mrs. Lucy Fytche, Widow.⁹⁷
387. „ 31.—The Rev. Mr. Robert Mapletoft, Chaplain, and Mrs. Sarah Irwin, Widow.
388. April 5.—Rowlard Bross of the Train and Ann, a Country Woman and Protestant.
389. „ 23.—Lucas Ramquin of the Train and Natalia, a Country Woman.
390. „ 24.—Christian Frederick, Soldier in Captain Minchin's Company, and Anna de Rosario, a C. Roman.
391. „ 24.—Vanto Pararo, Soldier in Capt. Fenwick's Company, and Jacoba de Rosario, a C. Roman.
392. May 4.—John Rowe, of the Train, and Maria de Rosario, a Country Woman and Protestant.
393. „ Cornelius Tanboven, of the Train, and Francisca de Rosario, a Country Woman and Protestant.
394. „ 6.—Erasmus Peters, of the Train and Manona, a Country Woman and Protestant.
395. „ 13.—Balsor New-house and Francisca de Rosario, a Country Woman and Protestant.
396. „ 21.—Joseph Hadly, Sergeant in Capt. Minchin's Company, and Johanna de Rosario, a C. Roman.

⁹⁶ W. McGuire. See notices in Wilson : *Old Fort William*.

⁹⁷ Lucy Fytche. Perhaps the widow of William Fytche, Sheriff 1745; Governor 1752. Died August 8. 1742.

397. June 16.—John Readhead, Soldier in Capt. Fenwick's Company, and Thomasa, a C. Roman.
398. July 6.—John Beergrave of the Train and Roza Maria, a Country Woman and Protestant.
399. August 7.—Derick Vander Hol, of the Train, and Catherina, a Country Woman and Protestant.
400. „ 10.—Peter Bacon of the Train and Maria a Country Woman and Protestant.
401. October 5.—Jacob Muirs, Soldier and Rosa, a Country Woman.
402. „ 7.—Nicholas Parrot, Soldier and Catharina, a Country Woman.
403. „ 14.—Richard Gill, a Corporal, and Rosa, a Country Woman.
404. December 10.—Julian Gulian, Soldier, and Maria, Country Woman.
405. 1754 January 15.—Peter Cary, Mariner, and Mary,⁹⁸ a Country Woman.
406. February 10.—Daniel Whaley and Ann Percival, Inhabitants.
407. „ 24.—John Jewrin, Soldier, and Maria De Rosario, a Country Woman.
408. „ William Lyng, Inhabitant and Francis, a Country Woman.
409. „ 25.—Richard Little, Corporal, and Anna, a Country Woman.
410. June 24.—John Gould, Mariner, and Henrietta Pearson, Widow.
411. August 13.—George Downing, Mariner and Elizabeth Lewis.
412. „ 16.—Christopher Fields, Soldier, and Rosa, a Country Woman.
413. October 11.—John Bruce, Corporal, and Adda Davenport, a Country Woman.
414. November 2.—Alexander Berkely, Mariner, and Catharina, a Country Woman.
415. „ 18.—Jacob Goingstone, Soldier in Capt. Buchanan's Company, and Mary, a Country Woman,
416. „ 20.—Robert Ranson, of the Sloop Service, and Susanna, a Country Woman.
417. December 3.—Fabian D'Montago and Phabe, a Country Woman.

⁹⁸ Mary Cary survived the Blackhole. See Consolidated Index, *Bengal Past & Present*, Vols. I—VIII.

APPENDICES.

A.—HENRY FRANKLAND, GOVERNOR OF CALCUTTA, 1726—1728.*

Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkleby, in Yorkshire, the head of the ancient Frankland family in the seventeenth century, was created a Baronet by Charles II. at the Restoration in 1660. His eldest son, Thomas, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Russell and Lady Frances, and sister of Governor John Russell of Calcutta. They had numerous children, of whom Henry Frankland, their fourth son, was born in the year 1684. At the end of the year 1707, he was elected a factor in the service of the East India Company, and arrived in Bengal on January 14, 1709. He did not remain long in Calcutta; but was sent, at the end of March, to Patna, where he remained more than four years, making good use of the opportunities afforded by that station for learning the language and the political methods of the country. At the end of the year 1713, he returned to Calcutta, having been appointed ninth member of the Council.

At the beginning of the next year, the Council at Calcutta took into its serious consideration the constitution of the embassy, which it was intended to send to Delhi to represent the grievances of the English throughout India. The matter had hung fire for many years, owing to various causes too tedious to relate, and had only reached the stage of practical politics with the establishment of Farrukhsiyar as Emperor of Hindustan. A minority in the Council wished to place Frankland at the head of the embassy, not only on account of his high character and acknowledged ability, but especially because he was one of the few Englishmen in Bengal who had a good knowledge of Hindustani. But the majority in the Council objected to his appointment for the curious reason that he was too good, and made John Surman "chief of the negotiation" instead. They contended that any embassy to the Mogul Court would be exposed to great indignities, to which a man of Frankland's position could not submit. "Whoever the great Mogul is pleased to honour with leave to appear in his presence," they said, "will, after he is disarmed, be admitted into a courtyard, where he must stand exposed to the weather, whatever it may happen to be, at the appointed distance, which will be out of hearing a word the King shall speak; who, looking out at a window a story high in his palace, every man in sight of him must stand with his arms a little crossing on his stomach, and his toes close together, without presuming to look up. When the King goes from this window, a curtain is let fall, and every man in the courtyard shuffles away without observing any order. This is a account of the reception the King will give; but his Ministers generally admit foreigners to sit cross-legged in their presence and talk to them, but scarcely of their business, for that must be treated by means of their under-officers." Such is the official reason assigned for not putting Frankland at the head of the embassy; but there were doubtless private considerations also at work. Surman was unmarried and had no ties; but Henry Frankland, though still single, was engaged, and expected to be married in less than two months. So John Surman, only yesterday a writer and the son of a coach-builder, was sent to the Court of the Mogul to win a name in the history of British India; and Henry Frankland, ninth in the Council, and great-grandson of Oliver Cromwell, because of his dignity and honour, remained to help in keeping shop at Calcutta.

On February 25, 1714, Frankland married Mary, the daughter of Alexander Cross, a Bengal merchant. In 1715, he became eighth in Council and Secretary; in 1716, seventh and Collector of Calcutta; in 1717, sixth and Paymaster. During these years two children were born

* From an article on "Descendants of Oliver Cromwell in Calcutta, Part II," by C. R. Wilson. *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, July 1900.

to Henry and Mary Frankland—Charles Henry, baptized on June 6, 1716, and Harriot, baptized on June 13, 1717. Meanwhile their father had amassed a large fortune, and wished to return to England. In those days furlough was unknown, so on January 19, 1719, Frankland resigned the Company's service. In the same month, he sailed for England on the *Grantham* with all his family and a Eurasian nurse, Diana, who looked after the two children.

Some time soon after his arrival in England, Frankland must have purchased from Sir Willoughby Hickman the estate of Mattersea in Nottinghamshire, and here for a few years he settled down. But, like many other Anglo-Indians, he must have soon begun to feel a strong desire to return to India, for, in 1722, both Henry Frankland and John Surman were re-admitted to the service of the Company, and were appointed respectively third and fourth in the Council of Bengal. Henry Frankland sailed on the *Devonshire*, having with him his youngest brother, Robert, who went out as a free merchant, and arrived in Calcutta at the beginning of August.

At the beginning of 1723, he was, at his own request, sent to Cassimbazar to be chief of the English factory there. Cassimbazar, being close to Murshidabad, the seat of the Government of Bengal, the English Agent at that factory was brought into close diplomatic relations with the Nabob, and the position was consequently regarded as second only to the governorship of Calcutta. For this important post no better man could have been appointed than Henry Frankland; for his command of the language and his good breeding made him a *persona grata* with Murshid Quli Khan, and were of great advantage to the cause of the English. Though not always able to check the progress of rival commercial enterprises, he was yet able through his influence to advance and extend the operations of his own Company. Factories were re-established at Dacca and Maldah, and excellent relations maintained with the Country Powers.

At the end of the year 1725, in view of the impending vacancy of the governorship of Fort William, Frankland returned to Calcutta. Before leaving Cassimbazar he asked for an interview with the Nabob; but Murshid Quli Khan was extremely ill, and, in fact, not far off his death. The old man could only send a message to say that "as he had always been, so he should always continue to be a friend to the English."

On Sunday, January 30, 1726 John Deane, Esq., President for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, having their liberty to return to England, took his passage on the *Eyles*, and in pursuance of their orders delivered up their cash and all under his charge to Henry Frankland, Esq., appointed to succeed him, and the balance of the cash account, amounting to Rs. 1,50,981-4-6, together with all the royal firmans, papers, etc., were delivered over to the new Governor.

One of the earliest measures carried out by Frankland as Governor is characteristic of his friendliness towards the Country Powers. The abuse of *dastaks*, or the passes which were granted by the English to secure the free passage of their merchandise through the country, which many years later led to the Patna massacre and the war with Mir Kasim, was already a subject of complaint at Murshidabad. In order to prevent "this most pernicious evil," it was again ordered by the Council that no *dastaks* should be granted except for *bond-fido* Englishmen's merchandise, and for the better enforcement of this regulation it was ordered that an exact account should be taken of the different sorts of goods for which *dastaks* were given; that all such goods should be landed at the Company's warehouse, and not removed from thence on any pretence whatsoever without the permission of the Governor; and that all goods brought into the warehouse should be on their arrival entered into a book kept by the warehouse-keeper for that purpose. These orders were effectual just so long as Governors and Councils were vigilant and in earnest.

But the most important question with which Frankland had at this time to deal was the question known as the "Ostenders." For some ten years past, the merchant of the Austrian Netherlands had made more than one successful venture with ships fitted out for Bengal, and had become anxious to claim a share in the commerce of the East. In 1724, on applying to the Government of Murshidabad and to the Court of Vienna, Murshid Quli Khan assigned them the

village of Bankibazar,* fifteen miles above Calcutta, for a factory, and the Emperor granted them his letters patent authorizing them to trade to the East Indies under the denomination of the "Ostend Company." This Company, as Sir William Hunter has pointed out, was by no means the insignificant corporation described by Carlyle, which merely "had the honour to be." It set to work with vigour to establish itself in Bengal, where it undersold the other Europeans, and consequently rose quickly in estimation. In two years the mud-huts at Bankibazar became brick houses, and the factory was fortified with walls and bastions, and a deep dock opened into the river for ships and sloops of considerable burden. In 1727, the jealous protests of the English, French, and Dutch compelled the Emperor to withdraw his charter; but the Ostend Agent in Bengal refused to abandon his post, and secretly furnished cargoes to ships sent by private merchants from the Austrian Netherlands. Frankland was called upon to do his utmost to stamp out the Ostenders, and, from the letters to the secret committee which still remain, he appears to have done his best. At the beginning of 1727, a joint letter from Henry Frankland and Edward Stevenson† details the various measures that had been taken. "Your Honours," they say, "may be pleased to observe that we have not been wanting in our duty to impede and intercept the affairs of these interlopers. You will find that by the large sums they offered to the Nabob they were very near obtaining what privileges and grants they requested. We wrote several letters to the officers at the *durbar* to prevent their having any footing in Bengal. We gave orders to our chief there to concert with the Dutch chief the most proper measures that could be taken to prevent what we terribly apprehended they would (by the large sums of money they offered) have obtained. It was with unspeakable pleasure that we got their affairs to be left to the management and direction of the Hugli Governor. As soon as this was effected, we sent our *vakil* to him, and obtained his promise not to conclude anything in favour of the Ostenders, till he should come down to his Government here . . . Rather than have these interlopers have any footing or trade in Bengal, we have exerted ourselves to the very utmost of what your Honours have ordered. The seizing Mr. Humes, which we have endeavoured several times, would not have overset their affairs: for though he is their chief, and has the management of their whole business, yet the second and several other Germans would be able to carry it on, though perhaps not so well. What we have done we hope your Honours will approve of, and we do entirely depend on the power of that indemnification given to your Honours by the Court of Directors, whereby you are pleased to indemnify us in whatsoever we have done or shall do on this emergent occasion. We have gone some lengths that are not so proper to be committed to black and white. We therefore refer your Honours to Mr. Falconer, who, as he has himself been aiding and assisting in this grand affair, will do us the justice to acquaint you how zealous we have been in serving the Honourable Company."

The crisis of the struggle with the Ostenders did not come till 1730, when the English and the Dutch determined to strike a vigorous blow. A squadron was fitted out under Captain Gosfright, who sailed up the Hugli and placed the river under blockade. Of the two Ostend ships in the river, one was seized, but the other escaped to Bankibazar, where it was protected by the guns of the factory. Foiled in their efforts to destroy the Ostenders from the river, the English, by exaggerating the strength of the fortifications at Bankibazar, induced the Nabob to attack the place by land. In 1733 a considerable force was despatched from Hugli under Mir Jafar, who besieged the fort. The garrison defended themselves bravely, and, even when reduced to fourteen men, held the Indian troops at bay. It was not till the Agent had lost his right arm, and was no longer able to fight, that he and his men withdrew by night in a ship, leaving the victors nothing but bare walls and a few cannon.

* "Banke," apparently means "fair"; thus the correct spelling of the name of this place would be Bankibazar, which means "Fairmarket," and similarly Bankepur, near Patna, means "Fairborough."

† The Second in the Council.

Henry Frankland did not live to witness the crisis of the struggle with the Ostenders. A brief illness of twelve days cut short his government in the year 1728. He died at one o'clock in the morning of Friday, August 23, and was buried in Calcutta the same day. At the beginning of the year 1729, Mrs. Frankland and her family sailed for England on the *Walpole*.

Of the seven children* left by Henry Frankland, the eldest, Charles Henry, was but a boy of twelve at the time of his father's death. As the heir not only of his father's property, but also of the baronetcy and estates of Thirkleby, he was educated with considerable care, and his career has been made the subject of a memoir by Elias Nason, of Albany, New York. Sir Charles Henry Frankland was for many years Collector of the Port of Boston in America, after which he was for many years more Consul-General in Portugal. During the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755, he lay buried for upwards of an hour beneath a mass of ruins, but fortunately escaped with his life. He died on January 11, 1768, and was buried in the church of Weston, near Bath, where his monument may still be seen.†

B.—SIR FRANCIS RUSSELL, CHIEF AT CASSIMBAZAR, 1728—1731 AND 1741—1743.

The story of Sir Francis Russell takes us to the eldest branch of the family that descended from Sir John Russell and Lady Frances. Their eldest son, William, born in 1658, succeeded his father as fifth Baronet, but does not seem to have added to the fortunes of the family, for it is recorded in the pedigree that he sold the family estates of Chippenham. He married Catherine Gore, and died in 1707, leaving two sons—William, who became sixth Baronet,‡ and Francis, born about 1697, who entered the service of the East India Company.

Arriving in Bengal as a writer on the *Grantham* in 1716, Frank Russell spent the whole of the early portion of his service at Cassimbazar. On February 15, 1728, when second of the Council of that place, he married, at Calcutta, Ann, daughter of Zechariah Gee, a Bengal merchant, by whom he had one son, William. In August of the same year, owing to the changes which took place on the death of his cousin, Henry Frankland, he became Chief of the factory at Cassimbazar. Three years later it was resolved that Frank Russell should be taken into the Council, and on September 27, 1731, he took his seat at the Board in Calcutta. During the next ten years he gradually rose to the second place in the Council.

A number of his letters written at this time to his friends in England are still preserved, and would doubtless afford interesting lights as to the condition of Calcutta in the first half of the eighteenth century. One letter to his cousin, Colonel Charles Russell, dated December 31, 1737, gives us the only authentic account extant of the great storm which occurred at Calcutta on September 30 in that year. He speaks of that night as an unparalleled scene of horror, the wind

* They were: (1) Charles Henry, baptized June 8, 1716; (2) Harriot, baptized June 13, 1717; (3) Thomas, died at Bath, November 21, 1784; (4) William, born in 1721; (5) Richard, who died young; (6) Robert, baptized September 27, 1726; (7) Frederick, baptized August 13, 1727, who died in Lisbon a Major in the Blues in 1752.

† The inscription runs as follows:

"To the memory of Sir Charles Henry Frankland, of Thirkleby in the County of York, Baronet, Consul-General for many years at Lisbon, from whence he came in hopes of recovery from a bad state of health at Bath, where after a tedious and painful illness, which he sustained with patience and resignation becoming a Christian, he died 11th January, 1768, in the 52nd year of his life, without issue, and at his own request lies buried in the Church.

"This monument is erected by his affectionate widow Agnes, Lady Frankland."

‡ Sir William, the first Baronet, had two sons, Francis and William, both of them Baronets. If both these sons are counted, Sir John Russell, who married Frances, is the fourth Baronet in the family, and this William is the sixth. In most of the pedigrees, however, the second William is not counted, and thus Sir John becomes the third Baronet, and this William the fifth.

and the rain being so furious that he expected every moment that the house* he lived in, the strongest in the town, would have fallen on his head. The noise above stairs was so violent that he and his family were obliged to remain below till the morning with a neighbour and her children, who had fled to his house for refuge, the doors and windows of hers being burst from the walls. "But, good God!" he continues, "what a sight was the town and the river in the morning! Not a ship but the *Duke of Dorset* to be seen in the river, where the evening before was above twenty-nine sails of vessels, great and small, many being drove ashore, some broke to pieces and others foundered ... There was no ebb tide for twenty-four hours. Our church-steeple was blown down, as also eight or ten English houses, and numbers belonging to the black merchants. The whole town looked like a place that had been bombarded by an enemy. Such a havoc did it make that it is impossible to find words to express it, all our beautiful shady roads laid bare, which will not be the like again this twenty years.† ... I saved all my fine trees in the country that were blown down by replacing them while the earth was soft, as they might have done by those on the roads."

In March, 1739, Frank Russell learnt the death of his brother William, at Waterford, in May, 1738, in consequence of which he became seventh Baronet‡. This change in his position does not seem to have excited in him any desire to leave the service of the Company and return to England. On the contrary, in 1741, he went back to Cassimbazar as chief of the factory. At the beginning of 1743, being seriously ill, he called in the services of the Company's famous surgeon, Holwell,§ but not getting better came down to Calcutta, where he arrived on February 24. He intended to go to Ballasore for a short sea-voyage, but died on the morning of February 26, 1743. As he left no will, and Dame Russell declined to act, the Mayor's Court at Calcutta appointed four administrators for the deceased Baronet's estate—Solomon Margas, William Young, John Zephaniah Holwell, and William Weston, the Court Registrar. Sir Francis was succeeded in the baronetcy by his son Sir William, who was a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of the Guards; but he died unmarried in 1757, and the baronetcy descended to his second cousin, Sir John Russell, the grandson of Governor John Russell.

Anne, Lady Russell, on November 30, 1744, married a second husband, a Mr. Thomas Holmes, merchant, and continued to live in Calcutta in her house at the south-east corner of the green before the fort. She must have witnessed the taking of the settlement by Siraj-ud-Daulah in June, 1756. She died a few months later, probably at Fulta, where the English had taken refuge. Her will is dated August 24, 1756, and was proved in the Mayor's Court of Calcutta in 1757. It is sealed with the arms of Russell: in chief, three escallops; in base, a lion rampant.**

The story of these descendants of Oliver Cromwell in Calcutta is not, I think, without a certain general interest, as showing that, even in these early days, the service of the East India Company was by no means so unpromising that only very poor or very impossible boys were consigned to it. On the contrary, we see a man of Sir Francis Russell's rank coming out young, and voluntarily staying on in Bengal for twenty-seven years, even after he had succeeded to a baronetcy. And rightly so, for it does not appear that the members of the family who remained

* This may be identified with Lady Russell's house, shown in Wells' map of Calcutta at the south-east corner of the green before the fort. It is probably still standing in Mission Row.

† I think there can be little doubt that the great storm was a cyclone, or possibly a tornado, which passed over Calcutta. The description would do quite well for Dacca after the tornado of 1889. It literally looked as if it had been severely bombarded, every tree and every building having been demolished that lay in the track of the whirlwind.

‡ Or sixth according to the other way of counting.

§ Holwell's fee for this was Rs. 300.

** I am indebted to the Rev. H. B. Hyde, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras, for this information. He gives the arms as: in chief, three double trefoils; but Lipscomb in his "History of Buckinghamshire" says they are escallops.

in England did more to enrich or perpetuate the family than those who came to India. In fact, they did much less. Three or four times in the story of the family we find the elder English branch dying out, and the title and property reverting to the younger Indian branch. Thus, in 1738, the elder brother William dies without issue, and the title goes to his brother in India and his brother's son. In 1757, that brother's son, having settled in England, dies without issue, and the title passes to the grandson of Governor John Russell, the youngest of the sons of Frances who came out to India. Sir John Russell settles in England, transmits the title of his two sons, both of whom die without issue, and the property, without the title, reverts to the children of Elizabeth, the daughter of Governor John Russell, who had returned to India and married Samuel Greenhill. In the same way the Frankland baronetcy, after remaining in the English branch of the family for one generation, in the second generation passes to Indian branch of the family, the children of Governor Henry Frankland. The Indian members of the family, in fact, found themselves in much easier circumstances than their English cousins; hence, while the latter married late or not at all, the former married early and left their names and fortunes to their heirs.

C. R. W.

C.—MRS. ELIZABETH FISHER.

In 1716 a Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher came out on the *Prince Frederick* "to go to her father Thos. Morris, one of the Compa's pylots in Bengal." The will of Thomas Morris is given in the unpublished Vol. III of Wilson's *Annals*, pp. 151-2. It is a rather curious one as he leaves to his wife Jane, the sum of Rs. 500 only, but he continues: "I bequeath to Mrs. Sybella Rote my house and garden standing behind the hospitall in this place and also the sum of five hund [? hundred] Rupees, and I do acknowledge that all the slaves in this my dwelling house are hers and I do acknowledge to be hers all her wearing apparrell, toys and house-hold furniture which she can or may say to be her own". He leaves Rs. 500 to his niece, Mrs. Margaret Wells, and to "my daughter Mrs. Margaret Morris all the remainder of my estate except what is therein mention'd." The will is dated, Calcutta, August 20th, 1718. Not a word is said of a daughter Elizabeth.

There appear to have been two "Mrs. Elizabeth Fishers". One married Richard Bass on November 6, 1716, and, after his decease (Burial: August 30, 1719.), Edward Pomfret on February 5, 1728. On the Burial Register (No. 313) appears, on January 13, 1728, the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Pomfret. The other Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher married Capt. Robert Mylne on 15 September, 1733, and Peter Noke, January 19, 1749.

Madame D'Arblay and Calcutta.

THE *Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay* (Frances Burney) have often been laid under contribution by writers who have dealt with the Warren Hastings' period. The *Diaries and Letters*, covering the years 1778-1840 were first published in seven volumes during the years 1842-1846. The *Early Diary of Frances Burney* (1768-1778) edited by Mrs. Raine Ellis, was published in 1889.

Frances Burney was born at Kings's Lynn on the 13th June, 1752. She was the third child and second daughter of Charles Burney, Mus. Doc. F. R. S. Dr. Burney, a musician of European reputation in his day, married first Esther Sleepe, the mother of the Diarist, and second (October, 1767) Elizabeth Allen of Kings Lynn, the widow of her cousin Stephen Allen. By the second marriage was born Richard Thomas Burney. To this half-brother, "beautiful little Dick," Fanny makes several references in the *Early Diary*. Mrs. Raine Ellis writes that in 1777 "Dick was then a 'beautiful boy.' Like poor Miss W., he was 'all lilies and roses.' Mrs. Thrale petted him. Dr. Johnson wrote to Dr. Joseph Warton in his favour, and offered to go with Dr. Burney to place him in Winchester School. The going and coming back together in a post-chaise, shook Drs. Johnson and Burney into a still greater regard for each other." Mrs. Piozzi, however, in her *Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson*, records that the child was once the innocent cause of the dreadful Doctor's ire. "We parted at his door one evening," she writes, "when I had leized him many weeks to write a recommendatory letter of a little boy to his Schoolmaster, and after he had faithfully promised to do this prodigious feat before we met again—'Do not forget dear Dick, Sir' said I, as he went out of the coach; he turned back, stood still two minutes on the carriage step—'When I have written my letter for Dick, I may hang myself, may'nt I?'—and turned away in a very ill humour indeed." Fanny records that Mrs. Thrale "interisted (*sic*) so much in getting little Dick to Winchester school (where he went on Tuesday last) that she seemed to think of nothing else, and has not only made him a present of a piece of fine holland to set him up in shirts, but has likewise presented him with an entire set of school books."¹ Before joining Winchester, R. T. Burney was at School at Harrow.

¹ *Early Diary*, "Bohn's Popular Library", Vol. II, p. 286.

Mrs. Raine Ellis notes that Richard Thomas Burney entered the Indian Civil Service,¹ and died in India in 1811.² These statements are incorrect. In the Mission Burial Ground in Park Street may be found a monument to Madame D'Arblay's "Sweet Richard," bearing an inscription which reads as follows :—

Sacred to the memory of
RICHARD THOMAS BURNEY.

Late Head-Master of the Orphan School
at Kidderpore, who for the space of 13 years,
faithfully discharged the duties of his important
trust, eminently exhibited the characteristics
of an enlightened tutor and a spiritual guide. By
his persevering exactions, his holy example,
and impressive counsel, great advantages have
arisen to the Church of Christ, and not a few of
his pupils have been brought to a saving
knowledge of Divine Truth ; some of them have
already, it is hoped, presented themselves before the
throne of God and the Lamb as a part of
their faithful teacher's crown, and those who
still survive, praying they may have grace
practically to remember his exhortations, and
to walk in his steps, have erected this Monument
as a sincere, tho' slight expression of their great
and lasting obligations to their much
loved and respected tutor. Born at Norfolk, 20th
November, 1768, died at Rangoon,
8th March, 1808.

"The Memory of the Just is blessed"—Prov. 10, v. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grant sailed from Bengal on the *Berrington* on the 23rd February, 1790, and landed at Deal on the 21st July, 1790. Very soon after their arrival Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Burney, the mother of "beautiful Dick," must have met, for I find the latter writing on the 30th July to Mrs. Grant.

"I cannot, dear Madam, resist this opportunity to return to Mr. Grant and you my grateful thanks for the extraordinary and repeated kindness you have shown my son. I hope and believe

¹ *Ibid.* Vol I. p. xcii.

² *Ibid.* Vol I. p. 64.

that the short time he had the blessing to reside with you has laid a foundation for piety and morals that will save him from the temptations of this world, and I humbly hope, procure him salvation in the next. I longed yesterday to express my gratitude, but it was impossible. Had we been alone, tears would have interrupted my speech—tears of heart-felt joy, for to you and Mr. Grant I owe my child; you and you only, under Heaven, recovered my son. Mr. Grant's precepts, and the example of your family, have implanted seeds which will bring forth fruits of righteousness."¹

From the late Mr. E. S. Wenger's *Story of the Lall Bazar Baptist Church*, we learn that R. T. Burney arrived in Calcutta in 1787. He came, while living in the Grant household, under the influence of the eccentric and latterly mad Surgeon-Missionary John Thomas, and "was built up in faith and holiness under the preaching" of Chaplain David Brown, whom Burney succeeded as Head Master of the Upper Orphan School. Mr. Wenger tells us that when in 1808, R. T. Burney arrived at Rangoon, he was received at the Baptist Mission House at that place by Felix Carey. It would be interesting to know if his grave at Rangoon can be traced.

The *Bengal Obituary* preserves not a few inscriptions to the memory of the near and dear to Frances Burney's "Sweet Dick," and these we shall quote. Let me first, however, quote from the St. John's Marriage Register: "9th November, 1787. Mr. Thomas Burney Inhabitant and Jane Ross, Spinster."

I.

Herein is deposited the mortal and revered remains of
MRS. JANE BURNEY,

Widow of the late R. T. Burney, born 9th November
1772, died the 28th May 1842.

A truly fond mother and charitable Christian,

She died deservedly regretted by her
Sorrowing children and numerous poor,

"Her only hope was on the cross".

Farewell blest soul! a short farewell,

Till soon we meet again above,

In the bright world where pleasures dwell

And trees of life bear fruits of love.

Father, thy gracious hand we own,

And bow submissive to thy rod,

¹ H. Morris. *The Life of Charles Grant*. 1904. p. 156.

That must be wise which thou hast done,
Thou must be kind, for thou art God.

2.

Sacred to the Memory of
RICHARD BURNEY, M.A.,
eldest son of R. T. and J. Burney, born 30th,
Dec. 1790, died in England 30th Nov. 1845.
to the inexpressible grief of his family and friends,
and was buried with academical honors,
In Christ's College Chapel, Cambridge,
"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."
Farewell, dear saint, a short adieu,
Some angel calls thee to the spheres,
Our eyes thy radiant path pursue,
While rapture glistens in our tears.
Silent we own Jehovah's name,
We kiss the scourging hand,
And yield our comforts and our life
To the supreme command.

3.

Sacred to the Memory of
LIEUT. COL. HENRY BURNEY, H. C. S.
second son of R. T. and J. Burney,
born 27th Febry. 1792, died
at sea, 4th March, 1745
leaving a widow and eight children to bemoan his
irreparable loss.
"Father, I give my spirit up,
And trust it in thy hand,
My dying flesh shall rest in hope,
And rise at thy command."

4.

This Grave also contains the mortal remains of
THOS. BURNEY,
youngest son of the late R. T. and J. Burney
born 13th Dec. 1806, died 3rd July, 1846.
"In sure and certain hope of the resurrection
to eternal life."

There may perhaps be some connection between the above inscriptions and the following preserved in the *Bengal Obituary* :

1. [At Jaunpore].

Sacred to the Memory of
GEORGE JOHN DOVETON.

Beloved son of Capt. Geo. Burney,
born at Barrackpore, 13th April, 1833, died at
Jaunpore, 11th May 1835.

2. [South Park Street Burial Ground].

MARY MAINGY.

daughter of Henry and Janet Burney, born at
Siam, 13th March 1826, died at Calcutta,
22nd Feb. 1827.

Poor little traveller.

Of Fanny Burney's friends perhaps one of the most winning is Mrs. Pleydell, the daughter of John Zephaniah Holwell of the Black Hole fame. On May 21, 1769, the Diary records : "Papa and my sister have dined and spent the evening at Mrs. Pleydell's, and it was on this occasion the Burneys made the acquaintance of Lord Pigot, whose misfortunes form a striking chapter in the history of old Madras." On October 2 the Diarist writes :

"That sweet Mrs. Pleydell would win a heart of stone. . . . There is something, *Je ne sai quoi* in the really amiable or agreeable which does not need intimacy or time to create esteem and admiration for them : for my own part, I love many people with sincere affection whom I have not seen above half an hour—of this number is Mrs. Pleydell, who has something in her manners which engages the heart as effectually, immediately, as many thousand people would be able to do in years. I hear she is now at Tonbridge. Besides her being so very beautiful....."

On May 8th, 1771, Fanny Burney writes :

"I remember three lines which I once heard Mrs. Pleydell repeat, (they were her own) upon Mr. Garrick, speaking of his face :

That mouth that might Envy with passion inspire,
These eyes! fraught with genius, with sweetness, with fire,
And everything else that the heart can desire—

This sweet poetess, on the very Sunday that I am writing of, set out for the East Indies."

The Marriage Register of St. John's records :

1759 February 25. Charles Playdell and Elizabeth Holwell.*

* The Baptismal Register—1761. February 27. John Martin, son of Charles Playdell and Elizabeth, his wife.

Madame D'Arblay's Editor writes: "In 1832 Mme. D'Arblay describes Mrs. Pleydell as having been rivalled only by Miss Linley† for youthful beauty. 'This lady in taking leave of Dr. Burney for whom she had a great regard, presented to him a Chinese (?) painting on ivory, which she had inherited from her father, 'Governor Holwell,' who 'estimated it as a sort of treasure.' It was a possession of the Great Mogul. Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Robert Strange said that the female heads in it were so highly finished that they might be set in rings.'

It may be readily believed that Charles Stafford Playdell was considerably older than his beautiful wife, for he "arrived" in Bengal in 1744. Some facts about his career are given in a footnote on pp. 486-7 of *Bengal Past and Present* Vol. IV, where, however, I fell into the blunder of describing the lady who came out with Playdell in 1771, as "his second wife." In September 1772, we find Dr. Hancock writing:—

"I will answer your queries relating to Mr. Pleydell. I say he is either a fool or in desperate circumstances. If his abilities can support him, who need to despair? Neither his abilities nor abilities much greater than his, can support him on the footing he is come hither. Compassion for a man who was once by succession entitled to the Chair, and who, like a fool, declared himself incapable, may induce the great to assist him, or a lively, handsome young wife may promote his success; but what an infamous wretch must be he who can think of the latter without horror."

The inscription on Playdell's grave in the South Park Sreet Cemetery is as follows:

Sacred to the memory of
CHARLES STAFFORD PLAYDELL, ESQ.,
Member of the Board of Trade;
Master in Chancery and
Superintendent of the Police in Calcutta,
who departed this life on the 27th May, 1779;
Sincerely and universally regretted
By Europeans and Natives.

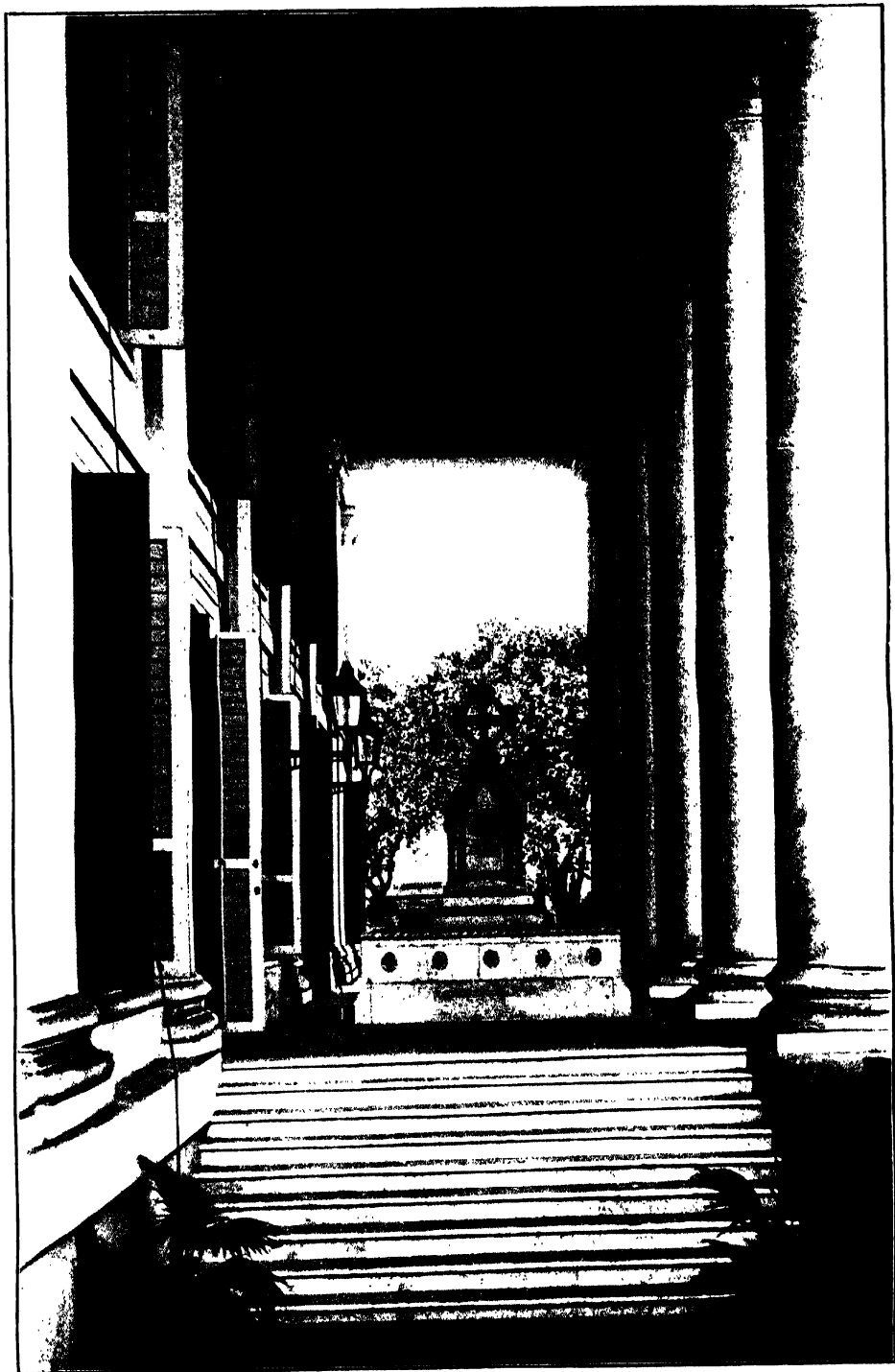
WALTER K. FIRMINGER.

† The wife of R. B. Sheridan.

Leaves from the President's Note-Book.

IN Vol. VII two portraits were published of Samuel Feake, President and Governor of Fort William in Bengal, January 1718 to January 1723. By the kindness of Miss L. M. Anstey I am enabled to give here the inscription on his monument in Henham Church, Essex.

Sacred to the Memory of
SAMUEL FEAKE, Esq.,
formerly President and Governor of
Fort William, Calcutta, Bengal,
In the East Indies,
and late Chairman of the
Honorable East India Company,
descended from the ancient family of
FEAKE
in the County of Surrey.
He was Lord of the Manor
and also of the Manor of
Chickney Rectory or Pledge-gden Commons
Sheering and Harlow all in this County.
He was indued with all the Graces that adorn the
Gentleman and Christian.
His impartial Deportment to all mankind
and instructive Conversation and Address
gained the esteem of all that knew him.
He married Anne Daughter and Heir of
John Hampton of Hampden
of Fort St. George, Madras.
(Relict of Capt. Thomas Newland,
by whom he had one daughter Anne
who died in India, aged 6 years).
She died on board the Devonshire East India man
on her passage to England, 10th May 1723, aged 34 ;
about Seven Leagues North Latitude.
He died in London, 16th June 1757, age 75, and was
Buried in a Vault near this marble,
Having had issue by his said wife



NEW POSITION OF THE LADY CANNING MONUMENT.
ST JOHN'S CHURCH, CALCUTTA.
Photo by Messrs Harrington and Blee.

- 5 Sons and 2 Daughters, Viz. ;
 1st Samuel Feake, of Darrington House in
 the Parish of Sheering, Esquire,
 who died unmarried 30th October 1774, aged 63,
 and was burried with his Father.
 2nd Thomas Feake, Died in India, aged 6 months,
 3rd Thomas Feake Esqre, Chief of Dacca
 in the East Indies, 7 October, 1751.
 4th Charles Feake M. D., Physician to Guys Hospital, London,
 died unmarried 2nd August 1762. Burried with his Father.
 5th Nathaniel Feake, died in India, aged about 6 years.
 Anne Charlotte (Wife of Jonathan Cruse of
 Darrington House, Esquire) and
 Mary Feake, are the only surviving issue of
 the above Governor Feake.
 Anne Charlotte Cruse,
 as a testimony of Duty and Affection
 for her parents, Erected this
 Monument to their Memory. MDCCXC.

This monument is on the north wall of the Chancel, outside the Altar rails. Above the inscription there is a modelled swan and white ship with the motto *Dieu est la supreme*. Above are three hatchments. On the south wall, a monument commemorates Mary Feake :

Sacred
 To the Memory of MARY FEAKE,
 Daughter and coheiress of Samuel Feake Esqre.,
 President and Governor of
 Fort William, Calcutta, Bengal.
 She died April 14th, 1803, Aged 82 years
 and was burried in the family vault.
 This tablet is erected by
 Henrietta Elizabeth Sackville Glyn,
 Relict of Colonel Thomas Glyn,
 As a sincere testimony
 of her gratitude and affection :

In the old Portuguese Church close to Dacca tablets to the memory of John and Mary Feake (1748) may be seen. These two persons, it may be supposed, were children of Thomas Feake, the Chief of Dacca.

I have been asked to report what progress is being made with the publication of the Bengal District Records. Although the work is not connected with the Society, I think it may not be out of place to say that up to date four volumes of District Records have been published. Of these the first three are published by the Bengal Government and the fourth by Assam Government. They are :

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Midnapur Records | ... 1763-1767. |
| Rangpur Records | ... 1770-1779. |
| Dinajpur Records | ... 1787-1789. |
| Sylhet Records | ... 1770-1785. |

A further volume of Midnapur Records will be ready within the next few weeks. All these volumes may be procured through Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.

For many years past I have been under the temptation to tackle the history of William Bolts, but, understanding that Mr. N. L. Hallward of the Indian Educational Service had written a work on the subject, I have refrained. The temptation returned to me with accumulated force when recently, during a visit to Murshidabad, the Diwan Sahib, Fazl Rubbee Khan Bahadur, translated for me some extracts from the Persian Records preserved at the Palace. On the 29th of July, Hastings warns the Nawab of the arrival of Bolts in the Hughli on board an Austrian ship—the *Joseph Tera* [?] On the 21st of August we hear that Bolts has arrived, with three ships, at Chinsurah, and that the chokidar, despatched by the Faujdar of the place to prevent Bolts from landing his merchandisc, has been sent to Jail by the Dutch Director. A point of considerable political interest lies in the fact that Hastings does not take action himself, but requests the Nawab to do so. So late as August, 1785, the Murshidabad Archives exhibit a letter from Hercules Ross, Governor of Chinsurah, asking to be informed whether the Dutch are not on the same footing in Bengal as the English, and who, in fact, is the Ruler of the country—the English or the Nawab? For an answer, Sir John Macpherson, who had succeeded Hastings as Governor, refers the Dutchman to "Yassall Khan, Faujdar of Hughli." According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Bolts died in Paris in 1808. The *Calcutta Gazette* (November 8, 1787) records a violent "storm on Friday last" exceeding "any that has been experienced in Calcutta for these twenty years past," and in this storm "Mr. Bolts, on his way to Kedgerree, was unfortunately lost." The *Gazette* on September had noticed the *Jean Frow Maria* lately arrived from Ostend. In the *Gazette* for June 29, 1786 (Seton-Karr, Vol. 1, p. 153) there is a letter signed Nestor, and "giving an account of Colonel Milles and his



THE LADY CANNING MONUMENT
IN THE NORTH PORTICO OF ST JOHN'S CHURCH.

Photo by Messrs Harrington and Blee.

connection with the Ostend Company." Could "Nestor" have been William Bolts? Here are a few problems worth solving. Some three years ago I called attention in *Notes and Queries* to the fact that whole pages of Caraccioli's *Life of Clive* are word for word the same stuff as may be found in Bolts' *Considerations*.

The fate of the *Emden* must have sent many to look in their maps for the Cocos Island. It may be worth while to remind the reader that a great sailor, of whom Calcutta may well pride herself, lies buried in that Island. Can his tomb still be traced? The *Bengal Obituary* preserves the inscription:—

Beneath this stone repose the remains of
Commodore SIR JOHN HAYES, Knight, Senior Officer of the Indian Navy,
who expired on this Island, 3rd July, 1831, aged 64 years.
In every station of life this brave, distinguished, consciencious man, acquitted
[himself with credit
and honour, in his private no less than his public capacity.
He was kind and sterling, generous and estimable ;
while with the zeal, undauntedness and manly simplicity of the British Sailor,
he combined in a rare degree the high-mindedness, philanthropy, and
independence of the English gentleman.

The inscription designed to commemorate the laying of the foundation stone of St. John's Church disappeared many years ago. It reads as follows :

The First stone of this sacred Building
Raised by the liberal and Voluntary Subscription of
British subjects and others,
Was laid under the auspices of
THE HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,
Governor-General of India,
On the 6th day of the month of April, 1784
And in the 13th year of his Government.

The 130th anniversary of the laying of this foundation stone has been marked by the restoration of the inscription in 1914 by the kindness of the Government of Bengal. A marble tablet bearing the original inscription will be found at the N. E. corner of the building.

In my "leaves" in the January-June Issue (Vol. VIII. Serial No. 15) I referred to "Selby's Club," the resort of Calcutta gamblers at the end of the

eighteenth century. The Club occupied a house in Mission Row "the next house in the same line to the southward to General Clavering's"—i.e. the building recently occupied by the Planters' Stores. I had been minded to take a photograph of this old house, but, passing by the spot one morning last September, I found to my surprise that the house had been pulled down.

In Col. Crawford's recently published *History of Indian Medical Service* there is a very interesting chapter on the subject of the "Double Commissions"—as Surgeons and also as combatant officers—to the Company's Surgeons in the XVIIIth century. Among those who held such double commissions, Col. Crawford mentions (with others):—

- Francis Balfour, M.D. (Edinburgh) appointed November, 1768
Assistant Surgeon, July 1769. Ensign, July 1769:
Lieutenant 26th, June 1771.
- Thomas Staunton. Cadet, 1781. Ensign, July, 1782. Lieutenant
1785. Captain 17th July, 1801. Died at Fatchgarh
21st November, 1805.
- Arthur Cranston. Assistant Surgeon, October, 1769. Ensign,
Do. Lieutenant, 28th March, 1773. Died 5th September,
1776.
- Frederick Breton. Ensign, 1772. Lieutenant, 25th March, 1774.
Captain, 23rd March, 1781. Resigned, December, 1790.
- James Ellis. Surgeon's Mate of the *Streatham* 1758. Surgeon,
1st October, 1761. Head Surgeon at Patna, 25th
November, 1763. Physician General, 1780. Died on the
Burbridge on his way home, 24th December, 1781.
Ensign at Midnapur, 1760.
- John Stark. Joined Medical Department in 1774. Artillery
Cadet, 1775. Lieut. Fireworker, 18th September, 1778.
First Lieutenant, 1779.
- John Jackson. After qualifying as a Medical man at Edinburgh,
Ensign and Hospital Mate in the 71st Foot, 1778.
Surgeon to the Buffs, 1793. Military Secretary to the
Commander-in-Chief in India, 1807.
- Archibald Swinton. Assistant in the Hospital at Fort St. George.
1752. Ensign in the Bengal Infantry, 1789. Lieutenant,
1761. Captain, 1763. Raised the original 10th Battalion
N. I.—"Sultan-ki-paltan." Served in Bihar, March,
1763. Joint-founder of Burn & Co. of Calcutta.

Col. Crawford quotes from Hicky's *Gazette* of 20-27 October, 1781,—



LOWER PORTION OF THE SHOWERS MONUMENT IN ST JOHN'S CHURCH, CALCUTTA

Photo by Messrs Harrington and Brees.

"Death: Gilbert Paisley Esqs. Surgeon General on the Court whose services at Madras had rendered him greatly respected having been resident there upwards of 25 years. He came out originally in the Artillery as a Lieut-Fireworker, but soon exchanged the served Spongeworm and Ramrod for the Launcett Gold-Headed-Cane and Snuff-box."

The name is, of course, correctly given by Col. Crawford as "Pasley." It may be mentioned that Pasley arrived in India with Col. Adlerson's Regiment, which disembarked at Fort St. David in September, 1754. Pasley was only forty-eight years of age when he died in 1781,—a little less than a year and a half from the date of his appointment as Surgeon-General.

One of our illustrations shows the Lady Canning monument in its new resting place at St. John's. Erected originally over the grave at Barrackpore, it was, on account of the damage done by the rain to the valuable marbles, removed to the South Transept of St. Paul's Cathedral, where the amount of space it occupied prevented the Transept from being used as a much needed Chapel. At the beginning of the past year, with the consent of the representatives of Lady Canning's family, the monument was removed to the South Portico of St. John's Church—the Church which during the greater part of Lady Canning's residence in India was the Cathedral. Another illustration shews the Zoffany picture in its new position as an Altar piece over the Altar of the Lady Chapel of St. John's. The view of the Gurkha fight from the Showers' memorial is of interest; not indeed because the warriors are in the least like Gurkhas, but because it is the work of an artist of some fame, Guiseppe Bonomi (1739-1808). Bonomi settled in England in 1767; in 1804 he was appointed Honorary Architect to St. Peter's at Rome. He was the architect of Langford Hall in Shropshire and Dale Park in Sussex. The inscription above the carving runs:—

Consecrated to the Memory of
CHARLES LIONEL SHOWERS, Esq.

Senior Captain of the 19th Regiment Bengal Infantry,
who in the assaults of the fortified heights of Malown, on the
15th of April 1815, led one of the principle (*sic*) columns to a separate attack
in the most gallant style,

And gloriously fell at its head just when in personal conflict
he had with his own hand slain the chief of the enemy.

In the various duties of life, as a man, soldier, and a Christian,
the eminent qualities of the amiable and lamented Showers
conspicuously shone.

Firm in honor, sincere in friendship, ardent in his professional duties,
and humble and fervent in those of a higher nature :

The prominent features of his character were benevolence, zeal and piety, and his deserved portion was the love, the esteem, and the respect of all who knew him.

To record their deep sense of his worth, and their heartfelt concern for his loss, the officers of the 19th Regiment have caused this monument to be erected in affectionate remembrance of their valued and regretted comrade.

Ætat 35.

On the same occasion, in the gallant execution of his duty,
Fell Lieut. HUMPHREY BAGOT of the same Regt. Ætat 25.

And in the same campaign, equally honorable,
Fell Lieut. EDWARD WILSON BROUGHTON.
of the same Regiment, Ætat 26.

Readers of Sydney C. Grier's *Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife* will remember that C. L. Showers was the son of an old and intimate friend of the second Mrs. Warren Hastings. Mrs. Melian Dare married Captain Samuel Showers on November 13, 1779, a marriage in connection with which the birth of a future hero is one of the few good things that can be recorded. Warren Hastings was one of the God-parents of C. L. Showers.

Embedded in the steps of the Charnock Mausoleum there is a tombstone which bears the following inscription :

Here lyeth interred the body of
CAPTAIN GEORGE GORING,
the third son of Sir Harry Goring, Bart, who departed
this life on the 11th February, 1750, Aged 40.

In a popular lecture, delivered at the Dalhousie Institute nearly thirty years ago, the late Mr. R. C. Sterndale, said:—"Captain George and Mr. Charles Goring (a name which smacks of the Civil War) were among the sons of Sir Henry Goring of Highden, ancestor of the present Baronet. Their great-uncle, William, was President of Surat, and they were the direct descendents of the elder brother of George, Lord Goring, Lieutenant-General under King Charles I., and who, after a life of turbulence and violence, died in Spain under the garb of a Dominican Friar." It would be interesting to hear something more of the career of our Calcutta Captain George Goring. Goring House in London occupied "the site of part of the Mulberry Garden, and Buckingham Palace stands exactly where it stood." The house, which is described by Evelyn, was one of the haunts of Dorothy Osborne in 1653, but this was at a time when it had doubtless fallen into the hands of a



THE LADY CHAPEL OF ST JOHN'S CHURCH. CALCUTTA.
ZOFFANY'S ALTAR - PICTURE

Parliamentarian, for George, Baron Goring, had fled to the Continent. The house was destroyed by fire in 1674:

I remember some years ago the glances of shocked surprise and incredulity which were turned upon me when at a Don's dinner table of a Cambridge College, I ventured to relate how Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, Warden of Magdalen, Oxford, who died in 1854, remembered having seen Dr. Johnson in his brown wig, scrambling up the steps of University College, and that "a lady told him that her mother remembered seeing King Charles II. walking with his dogs round 'the Parks' at Oxford, when the Parliament was held there during the Plague in London." My authority was of course, Dean Burgon's *Lives of Twelve Good Men*. It produces a result quite as astounding if we link together Elizabeth Bowridge, the third and youngest of Job Charnock's daughters and Richard Barwell, and Mrs. Ellerton. Elizabeth Charnock, was apparently close on her teens when she was baptised together with her sisters by Chaplain Evans at Madras in 1689; she died in Calcutta in 1753. Richard Barwell was born in Calcutta in October 31, 1741, and as a lad he must often have seen the daughter of the Founder of the Settlement. He died in 1804. My Mother tells me that she recollects Mrs. Ellerton, a venerable guest at the Bishop's Palace in Bishop Daniel Wilson's days. Mrs. Ellerton's memory of Calcutta went back to the time when Warren Hastings and Francis met for their duel beneath the trees of Alipur. Here is another instance of long memories stretching over a few generations. Clive married Margaret Maskelyne at St. Mary's, Fort St. George, in 1753. Lady Clive's brother became Astronomer Royal at Greenwich where my own grand-father, Dr. Thomas Firminger, LL. D., served him as Deputy.

For the convenience of correspondents, I take this opportunity of saying that I expect to be absent on tour in Bihar during the month of February next.

ST. JOHN'S HOUSE,
15th January, 1915.
Calcutta.

}

WALTER K. FIRMINGER.

Review.

The English Factories in India. 1646-1650. A Calendar of Documents in the India Office, Westminster, by William Foster, C.I.E., Oxford. At the Clarendon Press. 1914.

WE congratulate Mr. William Foster on the appearance of another instalment of his great work. It is interesting to notice that the original first volume of the *Surat Factory Inward Letter Books* was sent home by the Government of Bombay for Mr. Foster's use, and with the result that some important historical facts have been brought to light. Fortunately a verbatim transcript was made for preservation at the India Office, for the original volume was lost last year in the mysterious wreck of the *Oceana*. The present volume brings us to the close of the first half-century of the East India Company's history, and to the eve of Bridgman's mission to Hughli. The present volume supplies several interesting notices of the Danes, the Dutch and the English at Balasore. Towards the end of 1647 a Danish fleet of five vessels seizes "a Moorish ship containing eight elephants," and consequently Malik Beg, the Governor, informs the English traders that "as the Danes and English were alike Christians any damage done by the former would have to be satisfied by the latter." This declaration led to a crisis. The English factors went on board their ship, and when the Moorish guns opened fire, "for three or four howres we made warme worke,"—but alas! of the rest of the story there is no record. A picture of President Breton's tomb at Surat forms a very appropriate frontispiece to the present volume. It is to be hoped that the magnitude and value of Mr. Foster's labours will be widely recognised in India, and that those who have it in their power to co-operate in so great an undertaking as the publication of these fine volumes undoubtedly is, will add them as they appear to their own libraries. We await with great eagerness Mr. Foster's next volume which may be expected to tell us a good deal about Bridgman and the Hughli expedition.

W. K. F.

Reprint of a Rare Pamphlet on the Nanda Kumar Trial.

THE execution of "Nuncomar" took place on Saturday, August 5th, 1775. The pamphlet now reprinted is dated August 13th, 1775. It must have been compiled in great haste in order to send home such an account of the late transactions in Calcutta as would forestall the versions likely to be sent home by the Clavering-Francis party—the actual majority at the Council Board. The author is most probably Captain Joseph Price, whose pamphlets in the Hastings' interest bulk largely on the shelves of every collector of old Calcutta literature.

The reference to the portrait of Sir Elijah Impey in the petition of "the Free Merchants, Free Mariners and other inhabitants of the town of Calcutta" is of considerable interest, and it probably records the circumstances which led to the execution of Tilly Kettle's well-known painting. It is curious, in view of later history, to find James Augustus Hicky testifying to the merits of his future Judge.

W. K. FIRMINGER.

A
NARRATIVE
OF
FACTS
LEADING TO THE
TRIALS
OF
Maha Rajah Nundocomar and Thomas Fowke
FOR
CONSPIRACIES against Governor HASTINGS and
RICHARD BARWELL, Esqrs.
MEMBERS of the SUPREME COUNCIL at BENGALE ;
AND TO THE
TRIAL OF MAHA RAJAH NUNDOCOMAR,
FOR FORGERY :
WITH SOME
Extraordinary Anecdotes pending and subsequent to those Prosecutions.
IN WHICH ARE INTRODUCED THE
GENUINE ADDRESSES
OF THE
Grand Jury, European and American Inhabitants of Calcutta
TO
Sir ELIJAH IMPEY, Knt. CHIEF JUSTICE,
AND THE OTHER
JUDGES of the SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE ;
WITH
THEIR LORDSHIPS' ANSWERS :
ALSO,
SOME PERTINENT REMARKS ON TRADE IN BENGALE.

By a GENTLEMAN Resident in CALCUTTA.

LONDON :

Sold by J. BEW, No. 28, Pater-noster Row, 1776.

[*Price Two Shillings.*]

A Narrative, &c.

Calcutta, August 13, 1775.

BY this Ship, the Northumberland, the East India Company will receive the most important advices that have been dispatched from Bengal since the conquest of this Country; nor are the subjects which more particularly concern the Public less interesting.—The trials and conviction in part of Maha Rajah Nundocomar and Mr. Thomas Fowke, a Free Merchant at Calcutta, for conspiracies against Governor Hastings, and Richard Barwell, Esq; a Member of the Supreme Council, together with that of Maha Rajah Nundocomar for forgery, and the subsequent execution of that noble delinquent, will create various conjectures in the minds of men, which the publication of those Trials alone can rectify; my intention therefore is, to recite such facts as may throw the clearest light on these important events, and satisfy any doubts that may remain as to the propriety of those prosecutions.

I shall commence with an extraordinary discovery made of a house for intelligence against the late Administration having been opened, under the auspices of Maha Rajah Nundocomar, Bahader, and Mr. Joseph Fowke, resident here; the latter of whom not being publicly known to be directly or indirectly engaged in the Company's affairs, rendered his interfering in the business of Government the more surprising: into this House was received every information that tended to vilify or asperse the character, honour, and reputation of the Governor General, Mr. Barwell, or any other Member of the late Administration.

Previous to the discovery of this nest of informers, the vilest and most pernicious of all pests to Society, the Inhabitants in General considered the disputes subsisting in the Supreme Council as merely political. Every looker-on formed his opinion, either as dictated to him by his own judgment, as influenced by his particular connections, or as biassed by his hopes or fears; but no sooner was it known that a man so universally infamous in his character as Maha Rajah Nundocomar, aided and spirited up by a violent, prejudiced individual, no ways connected with the Company, had been secretly at work to collect such materials, than the whole Community took the alarm. Men of all orders and conditions beheld with horror the dangerous precipice on which they stood; the precarious situation of their lives and fortunes, subject to the attacks of one of the most artful and intriguing men Bengal could produce; who had been detected, during the

government of Mr. Vansittart, in an infamous attempt to betray the Company, at the very time he was obligated to them for retaining the highest post in Government under the then Nabob, Jaffier Ally Caun;—the only man the Directors of the East India Company at home could pitch upon as adequate to the task of convicting, by superior art and cunning, Mahomed Reza Cawn, his successor in the Duvanny, of the crimes they thought expedient to arraign him for.

Governor Hastings, when resident at the Durbar, was the man who detected Nundocomar's correspondence, and laid it before the Council, and was particularly instrumental in divesting him of the post and confidence he then held at Court. To this we may impute Nundocomar's inveteracy to that Gentleman, who ever held him in the contempt which the atrociousness of his conduct deserved; although he was induced from political motives, and to avail himself occasionally of Nundocomar's abilities, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, to hold forth to him the ostensible appearance of trust and confidence.—As these records are open for the perusal of every Member of the Administration, it cannot be supposed, that the Majority in the Supreme Council must have been acquainted with them, and many other circumstances, on which to form a competent judgment of Nundocomar's character; nor will it admit of a doubt, but that the apprehensions which had already too justly invaded the minds of the community, was greatly increased by the public visit made by them to this delinquent during the time of his examination; a visit which has been deemed an honour to the *Nabob himself*—a *condescension* to Nundocomar, even when acting as Naib Duvan; and which, how innocent soever it might be in the intention, could not fail of influencing the minds of the natives in favour of the culprit, concluding him thereby protected by men of the first rank and power, the immediate representatives of the East India Company.

When proofs of a conspiracy sufficient to warrant a commitment were produced, it was some time before a man in the least degree of credit could be found to give bail for Nundocomar; and to jail he must have gone, had not two Military Gentlemen, Aids-de-Camp to the General, to the astonishment of the whole Settlement, tendered their sureties; men just arrived in the country, and to whom the Accused was scarcely personally known—influenced by what motives, I shall not take upon me to determine.

It was little better with Mr. Fowke. Many were applied to; but one only that was known, could be found among us to vouch for his personal appearance. The other was a Lawyer, scarcely introduced to the Settlement; who has since, however, made himself sufficiently conspicuous, by applying for blank Subpœnas on the Trial of Maha Rajah Nundocomar for Forgery,

in order to fish for evidence. It is to these Trials I must refer my readers for many very interesting anecdotes, whilst I pursue my narrative; they are well worthy of perusal, and in their natures and consequences merit the attention of the Public.

It was so long ago as the commencement of the year 1773, when it was commonly reported, that Maha Rajah Nundocomar had committed forgery, and thereby defrauded the Heirs to the Estate of one Bollakeydoss, an eminent Shroft, or Banker, in the Bazar, of a large sum of money. It must appear strange to the World, that a matter of such consequence should not have been proved or disproved 'till this period, in June 1775. I will endeavour to explain, in as few words as possible, how this delay in the execution of justice happened.

Mohun Persaud, the prosecutor at the late Trial, had been Agent, or Attorney, for the Banker Bollakeydoss during his life-time; and by appointment of the administrators to his estate, was one of the acting managers for settling his affairs, after his death. Mohun Persaud knew that the deceased had ever looked up to the Rajah Nundocomar, as to his friend and patron; that he depended on the Rajah's influence to obtain an order from the Governor and Council for the payment of a large sum of money by some means or other due to him from the Company, whose acknowledgment for it had, by casualty, been lost or destroyed; that a very short time preceding his death, he recommended his family to the Rajah's warmest care and patronage, and in particular requested his attention to the recovery of this money from the Company. It was generally reported that this money was ordered by the Directors at home to be restored to the Executors of Bollakeydoss, and in consequence thereof was paid in their bonds to them. The Rajah, however, assuming to himself the merit of this restoration, had (by agreement with the Executors) twenty-five thousand rupees allowed him for this supposed piece of service. Not content with this gratuity, he set about to forge the Papers which were the objects of the late Trial. It therefore appears evidently, that Mohun Persaud, and the other Executors, knew a fraud of the blackest dye had been committed; but they were withheld from prosecuting, not only by the dread of the Rajah's supposed power and influence, but from a religious principle, which teaches Hindoos to avoid shedding the blood of any animal or insect whatever; more particularly to decline pursuit, when the life of a Bramin is concerned. Yet they wished to recover the money, and did commence a Civil Suit in the Adoulet, or Country Court, at the head of which Mr. Palk then presided; but the charge was not corroborated with sufficient proof for a decision in favour of the prosecutors, who sued the Rajah merely on a demand on him as a deposit from the estate of Bollakeydoss, and the prosecutors alledged, that

the decree depended on certain papers in custody of the Register of the Mayor's Court. The Register was applied to for them; but why they were not produced, can be determined merely by suspicion that the Rajah found means to prevent their coming to light. These papers, however, were not produced, and the cause in consequence remained undetermined until the establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

There is something singular in the obstinacy of Nundocomar, in placing his trust solely in Evidences suborned to swear whatever he pleased to dictate. He knew the papers for the forgery, of which he has since been found guilty, were in being, though he had hitherto had art enough to prevent their being produced. He knew the Executors deemed themselves in justice bound, whenever, it was in their power, to oblige him to return both Principal and Interest of the money by him so infamously withheld; and moreover he knew, that he had given such repeated and unprovoked cause of offence to Mohun Persaud, that it was reasonable to expect his religious tenets would in so very hard a case, one time or other, subside, and reconcile him to the bringing of so hardened an offender to justice that it was more than probable he would take the first opportunity to acquit himself of the charge of false accusation against the Rajah, in the Court of Adoulet, which the dependants of the latter had not failed to circulate, on the dismissal of the cause from thence for want of proof to maintain it.

And so it proved; for no sooner did the report prevail that Rajah Nundocomar had been fabricating papers and petitions against the Gentlemen of the late Administration, (the infamy of which had implanted a detestation against him in the minds of all good men, and of course reduced the influence he was before supposed to possess) than Mohun Persaud determined to employ a Lawyer to sue out a Warrant to search the Records of the late Mayor's Court for the forged papers. They were found, and a criminal process was now become unavoidable, which brought to light one of the most intricate pieces of compound villany ever heard of, in the course whereof it appears that Nundocomar had a sett of unprincipled villains at his command, trained to swear any thing.

Here is an old hardened sinner, who has employed a long life in every species of villany to accumulate a profusion of money, about to suffer an ignominious death, because he would not part with a little of his ill-gotten wealth! For could he have prevailed upon himself to have relinquished it, at any period previous to the prosecution, he need but to have sent the amount due to the Executors of Bollakeydoss to Mohun Persaud, who wished to decline the prosecution for the reasons above cited, and his life at least would have been secure. But having been tried, and such a complicated scene of iniquity made known to the World, what arguments can justify Men in

Supreme Authority shewing a desire to mitigate so merited a sentence : against the opinion of the Respectable Part of the Natives themselves, who have repeatedly declined signing a Petition for a mitigation of the punishment ; against the opinion of the Petty Jury, who, after a trial of eight days, brought him in guilty, and who have since been tampered with in vain to intercede for him ; and against the unanimous opinion of the whole Bench of Judges, who, by a steady support of their own dignity, and invariable adherence to the Laws of Great Britain during a six weeks Sessions, have nobly dared to establish that authority which such a Court should ever maintain, and which is so highly approved in the subsequent Addresses from the Grand Jury, and a very considerable number of respectable European, Armenian, and Native Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta and the Districts thereof ;— shewing in modest, though strong terms, their disapprobation of the impediments thrown in the way of the King's Judges, at a time in which they with indefatigable pains and industry were investigating, and searching to the bottom, the most intricate scenes of iniquity any where to be met with on record. Such acts of impropriety are not the less culpable, because they can be executed with impunity. An attentive perusal of the Proceedings of our late Sessions of Oyer and Terminer will point out the unlawful attacks made on the Justices met on the bench, and to which I attribute the unanimity with which the inhabitants signified their displeasure thereat, by the subsequent genuine Addresses from every order of men, not only applauding the general conduct of the whole Bench, but the Chief Justice in particular, for his candour, steadiness, and impartiality throughout the whole Sessions.

The opinion of the Company's Servants in general, at this unwarrantable indecent behaviour, is very well known ; but as Company's Servants, they prudently avoid branding it as it deserved : yet those, who from fifty of the Principal Inhabitants, summoned to serve as Grand Jurymen, were fairly balloted to act in that capacity at the Assizes, could not refrain from giving a tribute of praise where it was so justly due, as appears from their Address to the Judges ; and the unanimous opinion of twenty-three men serving on the important station of Grand Jurymen, is a strong proof of the ideas which such proceedings excited in the whole community.

**To the Honourable SIR ELIJAH IMPEY Knight, Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court of Judicature.**

MY LORD

We the Grand Jury for the town and districts of Calcutta beg leave, before we separate, to offer in a body through your lordship, our sincere acknowledgements to the Court for the great attention they have been

pleased to show us through the whole course of an unusually tedious Sessions, in accommodating our business as much as possible to our convenience, and in affording us every remission from it which the nature of our service would admit.

Allow us further, my lord, to express on this occasion the satisfaction we feel in possessing in your lordship, a Chief Justice, from whose abilities, candour, and moderation, we promise ourselves all the advantages which can be expected from the institution of the Supreme Court.

May you long continue at the head of the Court, to add to that esteem for your character which your conduct has already acquired !

Town Hall, July 14th, 1775.

George Hurst

Charles Bentley

Alexander Van Rixtel

B. G. Wright

J. Stewart

J. J. Keighly

William Pawson

Samuel Charters

John Champain

M. Gunning

William Paxton

David Killican

Cudbert Thornhill

Page Keble

Thomas Morris

Robert Holford

H. Grant

Joseph Price

Robert Dobinson

J. Hannay

Charles Grant

J. Carmichael

Thomas Burges

**To the Honourable SIR ELIJAH IMPEY, Knight, Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court.**

MY LORD,

We the Free Merchants, Free Mariners, and other inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, deeply affected with a sense of the manifold benefits which are derived to this Settlement from the institution of the Supreme Court of Judicature, beg leave to wait on your lordship to testify before you in this public manner our gratitude to our most Gracious Sovereign, and to the Legislature of Great Britain, for the inestimable obligation they have thus conferred upon us. Far distant from the mother-country, and necessarily deprived of a constitutional protection, which other Colonists enjoy in the Assembly of the People, we were also left under a feeble and uncomplete administration of the laws of England, till your arrival in Bengal. We then had the happiness to see the power of the law firmly established above all other powers, and an equal measure of justice distributed to all men.

At the same time, my lord, that we address our warmest expressions of thanks to your lordship, for the security to our persons and properties which we enjoy under the protection of the Court; it is with unfeigned acknowledgments we do justice to the merits, integrity and abilities of your Brethren.

The eminent station to which your sovereign has been pleased to call you, puts you in a point of view more exposed to the observation of the people, and renders your talents and virtues more conspicuous.—We have all of us had occasion, many of us as jurymen, to observe through the course of the full exercise of the various jurisdictions vested in your Court, the candour, wisdom, and moderation, with which you have conducted all their proceedings. It is not alone that intimate acquaintance with the laws which you display on these occasions that attracts our admiration, or that superior sagacity in detecting the sophisms which are advanced under their colour but the steady unshaken conduct which you pursue in maintaining the dignity and independency of the King's Court, unawed by opposition of any sort, in impartially granting to every man under all circumstances the protection to which he is legally entitled, and in repressing the spirit of litigiousness, and the chicanery and quirks of practitioners.

We particularly felt our breasts glow with the warmest sentiments of gratitude, when we heard you from the highest seat of justice, supported by the unanimous voice of your Brethren, reprobate with every just mark of indignation the insidious attempt to introduce into practice the granting of blank subpœnas for the attendance of witnesses. So detestable an instrument of oppression in the hands of wicked or powerful men, might have produced the full effects of the edicts of the Inquisition, or the *lettres de cachet* of the most arbitrary state. Our reputation, our fortunes, and perhaps our lives, would have been in that case left at the mercy of every profligate informer, who might have been detached into the country, loaded with blank subpœnas, to fish for evidence in any suit or prosecution, among an abject and timid people, ignorant of the nature of these writs, who would have considered them merely as mandates from authority to swear as they were directed, and been ready to sacrifice truth, honour and religion, to the dread of power.

We cannot also refrain from declaring how much we esteem ourselves indebted to the pains you bestowed, during the course of the late tedious and important trial, in patiently investigating the evidence, and tracing the truth through all the intricacies of perjury and prevarication, and in finally detecting and putting in the way of condign punishment the cloud of false witnesses, who seem to have acted from concert, and to have had hopes of introducing into the Court, under the shelter of an unknown tongue, and concealed forms of oath, a general system of false swearing, to the total

subversion of all reliance on evidence, and to the utmost danger to the life and property of every man in these provinces.

Permit us then for our own sakes, and for the sake of all his Majesty's subjects in Bengal, to express our most hearty and sincere wishes for your health and prosperity; and that you may long continue among us, to fill that chair, where you now sit with so much lustre, and so much to our advantage and to that of the whole Settlement.

Before we withdraw from your presence we have one suit to prefer, which we hope in kindness will not be denied us. We request your lordship that you would be pleased to sit for your portrait at full length to the painter whom we shall appoint to draw it. We propose to put it up in the town-hall, or some other public room, merely as a gratification to our own sentiments of esteem and respect for you; well knowing that your virtues, and the services you render to the Public, will erect a much more durable monument to your name and character in the memories of the latest posterity.

C. S. Playdell
John Robinson
Joseph Price
Robert Holford
John Ferguson
Harry Grant
Cudbert Thornhill
Robert Dobinson
L. D. Costa
F. Lherondell
F. Le Blanc
Charles Short
Joshua Nixon
Robert Watson
William Richardson
T. S. Hancock
R. Sanderson
Thomas Cragie
William Swallow
John Deveil
Thomas Smith
L. Oliver
Edward Scott
Alexander Murray
Robert M'Farlane

Thomas Morris
S. Montaignet
John Prinsep
John Miller
R. Parks
Jacob Rider
William Johnson
E. Tiretta
Thomas Gill
Alexander Rattray
James Stewart Hall
J. J. Irwin
Edward M'Intosh
James Augustus Hicky
Thomas Sheills
Robert Donald
T. D. Willmot
Arthur Adie
William Barrington
William Bondfield
Thomas Peile
Edward Wileman
A. Falkonar
John Collis
John Gilkinet

R. J. Goold
 Charles Weston
 John Belli
 R. Spencer
 John Rich
 Samuel Weller
 Tilly Kettle
 John Williams
 William Haig
 William Cummings
 John Bayne
 James Wittett
 Bryan Glover
 Montague Burman
 Thomas Thomas
 John Burrell
 Alexander Smart

John Hearn
 John Taylor
 T. Clements
 George Nodes
 Alexander M'Neil
 William Briggs
 William Aldridge
 William Wilmott
 S. Fildar
 B. Messinck
 Thomas Adams
 J. Brightman
 J. Bracy
 Robert Brown
 Moses Conner
 R. Strachen
 J. Ogden

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I know nothing that can give me greater satisfaction, than that which I received by your thus testifying your due sense and gratitude to his Majesty, for erecting an independant Court of Justice in this Settlement; and thereby extending the full protection of the English laws to the natives of this country, and to his British subjects at this distant extremity of the British empire.

The protection of the laws is the only constitutional protection that can consist with a free government. Protection by power only, is capricious; it may shelter the guilty as well as the innocent.

We can assume no great merit in not allowing the blank subpœnas to issue in the case you allude to. They were moved for the purpose of being sent high up into the country, though the fact charged was committed in Calcutta, expressly to bring down such witnesses as might come in, though the party applying neither professed to know either what the witnesses were to prove, or that such witnesses actually existed. Such subpœnas would be considered by the timid natives as mandates, and if suffered to have been made use of by wicked men of power or influence, you most truly say, that your reputation, property, and lives, could not be safe; it would have subverted that justice which it is our duty to enforce. There is little doubt, had they been granted, instead of having those witnesses produced, most of whom you know and so justly reprobate, we should have had a new troop of false witnesses.

Neither can we assume to ourselves any extraordinary merit or sagacity in detecting the falsehoods of the witnesses produced at the trial. The subject-matter of the evidence, the manner of delivering it, and the persons who delivered, made the imposition attempted to be put on the Court, too gross to deceive either the Court, or such by-standers who did not through prejudice wish to be deceived.

Two things operate to make our stations easy to us: the one, that we have a strict rule for our conduct, the law; the other is, that we do not administer justice privately. The eyes of all the inhabitants of the Settlement are upon us: they by that means become judges of our conduct, and will bestow on us censure or confidence, in proportion as we deserve the one or the other.

In the present unhappy state of the Settlement, we are most sensibly affected by receiving the public approbation of two such respectable bodies of men as the Grand Jury and the Free Merchants and Mariners of this town; of a Grand Jury elected by ballot from all the Company's servants below the Governor-general and Council, and from all the substantial inhabitants of this place; of the Free Merchants and Mariners, a body of men from their situations independant and unbiassed by interest or fear. We feel our conduct approved by the whole Settlement. The voice of the Grand Jury so elected, and of the Free Merchants and Mariners, is the voice of the Settlement.

I entertain the highest sense of the great honour done me by the marks of esteem that you are pleased particularly to address to me. The first and great satisfaction which I feel in my present situation is, the approbation of my own conscience; the next, that those to whom I administer justice bestow their approbation on my conduct, and put full confidence in the rectitude of my intentions.

It is with the greatest alacrity that I accept of the honour proposed me; for being unconscious either of exerting or possessing any peculiar talents, I understand it at least as much a public testimony of gratitude to his Majesty, for adopting the measure of erecting an independant Court of Justice in this town, as a personal compliment to the humble instrument of carrying his gracious intentions into execution.

**To the Honourable Sir ELIJAH IMPEY, Knight, Lord
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature,
and the Judges thereof.**

MY LORDS,

We the Armenians, inhabitants of Calcutta, in full conviction of many salutary effects already resulting from the administration of English laws in

this Settlement, and in certain expectation of still more advantageous consequences, beg leave to express our warmest sentiments of gratitude to that power by whose interposition they were introduced, and to those hands by which we see them so impartially executed.

Ever mindful of the abilities and of the candour displayed by all the Members of the Bench, we think it our duty to signify our thankful sense of them to you, as the President, and through you to the rest of your Brethren, who, as they have uniformly exerted themselves for the public good are also intitled to a share in our respectful acknowledgements.

We must confess our fears, upon the introduction of English laws into this country, to have been neither light nor groundless. Where our fortunes, our lives, our honour, and our religion might be at stake, we could not but shudder at the consequences of justice distributed in an unknown language, and upon principles of which we were totally ignorant.—It is to you, my lord, that we owe this obligation, not only of a release from those terrors, but of a comfort and satisfaction proportionably more solid, as our causes of uneasiness had been substantial.

We are now convinced, that chicanery, subornation of evidence, perjury, and forgery, will never by any particularity of circumstance, or exertion of influence, escape with impunity; and the severe warnings which have been given to all offences so injurious to society, are most ample pledges for the protection of the peaceable subject in his property, his person and his reputation.

We are also told, that by your timely interposition, an attempt to introduce blank warrants for summoning any persons from all parts of the provinces, has been most effectually precluded. By this step your lordship has probably rescued an extensive kingdom from absolute destruction: for what man, independant either in his fortunes or his principles, would have resided one moment in a country where he was perpetually liable to be narrassed by vexatious and expensive journies, and by a painful attendance upon a Court of Justice, at the folly, the pique, or the caprice of every litigious individual?

We now experience within the space of a few months a total removal of every serious solicitude, and the most comfortable assurances of security in the possession of all we hold valuable, in these striking specimens of the excellence of the British Law, and the impartiality of its administrators.—We are therefore very earnest in our wishes, that its salutary influence may be yet wider extended, and its establishment (if possible) more effectually secured. Calculated as it is for a people whose climate, whose religion, manners, and dispositions, differ totally from those of India, there must necessarily be many parts of it which materially clash with our sentiments and our prejudices, though we have the most exalted opinion of its general advantages.

Give us leave then, my lord, to hope, that it may hereafter be so modified and blended with the immediately national and constitutional peculiarities of this country, as to leave us no possibility of apprehension from its most extensive exertion, or excuse for undervaluing the obligations we receive from it;—that so our gratitude may be still more warmly excited towards our Most Gracious Monarch, who in this first exercise of his authority has given us so wonderful an instance of the wisdom of his government, and so respectable a representative of the British Legislature.

We most heartily unite in wishing that your lordship may long continue to preside in that Court from whence all our future security is to be derived; and that we may have the satisfaction of knowing, that our fortunes, our lives, and our reputations, equally unexposed to attacks of private artifices, and the fluctuation of arbitrary authority, stand inviolate upon the unalterable principles of equity.

Petrus Arratoon
 Minas Elias
 Owen John Thomas
 Joseph Emin
 Zachariah Caldar
 Gabriel Johannes
 Carrapiet Thomas
 Calchatoor Owen John
 Astwasatoor Gregory
 Arratoon Johannes
 Phanees Bogram
 Gregory Sarkees
 Abraham Pogore
 Mattacky Michael
 Cachick Arrakeel
 Malcas Isacc
 Suttoos Ellias
 Parsick Carrapict
 Arratoon Petrus
 Lazar Moorraud Cawn
 Aviet Astwasattoor
 David Stephen

John Mellickrat
 Jacob Martinus
 Arratoon Sarkes
 Gregory Simon
 Sarkees Johannas
 Vissent Gregory
 Stephan Mirza
 Astwasatoor Gregore
 Arrakeel Auton
 Thorous Gregory
 Cachik Sarkees
 Petrus Isace
 Satter Morraud Cawn
 Arratoon Petrus
 Baban Phanes
 Michal Agabab
 Moses Joseph
 Avidick Jacob
 Petrus Avidick
 Cachatoor Isace
 Phanees Jacob.

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

It is by no means surprizing, understanding as you did, that new laws were to be introduced among yqu, formed to rule a nation differing so wide in

climate, manners and religion, from you, that you should take an alarm. It will be with the highest satisfaction I am enabled to acquaint his Majesty, through his Ministers, with what cheerfulness you submit to his laws, and with what gratitude you acknowledge his royal care, extended to these regions so remote from the seat of his empire, and with what "warmth you wish, that the salutary influence of his laws may be yet wider extended, and their establishment (if possible) more effectually secured." I will likewise most faithfully transmit your hopes that the laws may hereafter be modified and blended with the immediate national and constitutional peculiarities of this country.

We enjoy great happiness from finding that our administration of those laws has tended to remove the prejudices which you so naturally entertained; and it rejoices me to have it in my power to inform you, that the same gracious wisdom and goodness that prompted his Majesty to extend the benefit of his laws to this country, has prescribed to us by his Royal Charter, in what manner and how far we are to introduce them, thereby providentially guarding against any inconvenience that might arise from a promiscuous and general introduction of them.

The principles of laws relating to property are universal. To give to every man what is his due, is the foundation of law in all countries and in all climates; it is a maxim that must be acknowledged by men of all religions and persuasions. Religion, custom, and prejudice, do indeed make the same act criminal, or more or less so, in one country than in another.

But his Majesty has already most graciously consulted your religion and customs, and the climates which you inhabit, and has with most fatherly tenderness indulged even your prejudices; it is his royal pleasure that only such of his laws shall be enforced as are conformable to your customs, climate, prejudices and religion.

We cannot but be sensibly affected by this public approbation of our conduct, given unanimously by so opulent, so respectable, and so independent a body of men, as the Armenians resident in this town.

Did our consciences not co-operate with that approbation, we should feel these expressions of your sentiments as censures, not praises.

We are confident, that if the laws of England are honestly and conscientiously administered, you cannot be disappointed in the effects which you so sanguinely expect from them; and we pledge ourselves, that it shall be our constant study to administer them in such manner that you may derive from them the greatest benefit, and the fullest protection which they are capable of bestowing.

Such were the Addresses, with the Answers.

The Address from the Free Merchants, it is to be observed, is signed by all the old inhabitants settled as Free Merchants or Free Mariners at

Calcutta. It happened at a time when the greatest part of the tonnage of the port was abroad ; and none under the degree of a Master of a vessel, or house-keeper, were permitted to sign it. Persons in any shape employed by the Company (however willing) were desired not to sign it, lest it might involve them in difficulties insupportable to a state of dependance.

This body of people actually carry on the whole foreign trade of the port ; they have been, and still continue to be very useful and obedient members of the society, notwithstanding they have met with many cruel and mortifying neglects from the Triumvirate ; a striking instance of which having casually come to my knowledge, will, I doubt not, of itself fully prove the allegation, without enumerating circumstances.

A ship belonging to a Gentleman many years resident as a very respectable Merchant in this Settlement, bound from Bengal to Madrass, met with a severe gale of wind, and when almost sinking, put into Basseen, a port on the coast of Ava, within six days sail of the mouth of the Bengal River, belonging to the King of Pegu. The ship was detained there, and plundered, without the least cause assigned. Unwilling to trouble Administration till necessity made it unavoidable, he endeavoured by presents, and other expensive ways, through the means of his agent at Pegu, to procure the releasement of his property ; which proving ineffectual, and receiving certain advice that his goods were not only confiscated, but his captain and officers actually imprisoned, he thought it his duty as an Englishman, to make known to the Supreme Power the injury he sustained, the insult offered to the British Flag, and the hardship which his captain and officers suffered ; supported by the affidavits of three Europeans, who happily made their escape from the ship : but though this information, together with the affidavits, were conveyed in the usual mode to the Supreme Council, so long ago as the 9th of May, it is now the 3rd of August, and his appeal remains unnoticed. In vain may you prescribe laws and devise means for collecting the revenue of these Provinces, if, at the same time proper attention is not paid to the foreign trade of this Kingdom, from whence alone bullion is imported to vibrate the circulation, and the large supplies produced, to the amazing amount exported annually by the public and individuals. Had it not pleased his Most Gracious Majesty to have granted a Charter of Justice, and sent a body of upright and able Judges to give the laws of England their due course among us, a very little time would have sufficed Messrs. Nundocomar and his connections, with their troop of perjured Villains, to have quite dispersed the whole body, and with them the external trade of this country.

Almost every ton of shipping belonging to this port, is the property of the Free Merchants residing at Calcutta : so that it is by their means, and on their account, all the Exports of Grain are made : and yet so ill

informed were the Legislature in these matters, that this useful body of men are, by the late Act of Parliament, prohibited from buying of Grain in the Provinces, and are confined to buy that article at Calcutta, when at the same time French, Dutch, Danes, Portuguese, and others, enjoy the privilege of trading into interior parts of the country, under their National Colours. I verily believe Mr. Gregory not to have been in the House at the time the Act passed, or he would have explained, as he well can do, the hardships under which the Calcutta Exporting Merchants labour from such partial exclusions; when their being permitted to buy Grain at the great inland Marts, can be attended with no one inconvenience, as they have not the least degree of power, nor any preference, but what their fair dealings may give them.

The Export Trades in Raw Silk to Bombay and Surat; that of White Cloth, Silk Goods, and other articles, to both the Gulphs; Opium to the Eastward; and that of Rice, Wheat, Pease, Sugar and other gruff goods to all parts of India; is carried on, and the returns made, in ships and vessels belonging to the English Merchants residing at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Bencoolen. The principal freighters, and almost the only importers of money into the Kingdom, are the Armenians and the owners above-mentioned, and without which the territorial revenue of the Kingdom would be difficult to collect.

I do therefore affirm, that the greatest part of the foreign trade of this Kingdom is managed by the above-mentioned bodies of men; and except a little Silver imported by the Dutch and French, the only resource for keeping up the currency of this country lies in the honest industry, integrity, and perseverance, of the English and Armenian independent Merchants residing in Calcutta. The trade of the port has encreased in a duplicate proportion within these three years, as may be proved by the Custom-House books.

Next to that from the European Merchants, stands the Address of the Armenians; a very rich body of people, whose extensive dealings and universal correspondence make them particularly useful in this country. It has ever been thought a wise maxim, by the ruling Princes in the East, to give them every encouragement and protection in their dominions. They also have confined the signatures of their Address to the principal men of their Cast residing in Calcutta.

The Addresses presented by the principal Mussulmen, Hindoo Merchants, and other country-born inhabitants of Calcutta, are, like the others, confined to the men whose names are well known, who have been employed by the Government in posts of great trust, capital merchants, men of high rank, or great fortune; but, as I am not certain that the time will admit my

having copies of them translated, I cannot promise them to the Public by this conveyance.

Thus it is evident, that the Settlement in general not only highly approve the establishment of a Court so well calculated to secure their lives and properties, but glory in these first instances of its just decrees; and no considerations could induce them to endeavour to obtain the least mitigation of their sentences.

The last effort was by the means of Mr. Farrer, the Gentleman whom I have before mentioned as petitioning the Court for blank subpœnas, and who addressed the two following notes to Mr. Robinson, Foreman of the Jury who brought Maha Rajah Nundocomar in Guilty.

Mr. Farrer's Note to Mr. Robinson :

"Mr. Farrer presents his compliments to Mr. Robinson; he called on him this morning in order to have submitted to his perusal and consideration the enclosed Petition to the Judges on behalf of Maha Rajah Nundocomar.—If Mr. Robinson had approved of it and signed it, Mr. Farrer would have immediately sent it to the other Gentlemen of the Jury.—Should be obliged to Mr. Robinson if he will, without delay, favor Mr. F—with his sentiments in respect thereto; as Mr. F—wishes to get it determined one way or the other to-day; as the state of suspense in which the unhappy lies, is, as may well be conceived, very dreadful, and he has still some hopes from the humane intercession of the Jury in his favour."

Tuesday Morning 7 o'Clock.

Mr. Robinson wrote to Mr. Farrer the following Answer :

"Mr. Robinson's compliments to Mr. Farrer, and begs him to reflect, the nature of a British Juryman's oath and opinion must have been such, at the time of their giving in their Verdict, as can never, with propriety, be altered."

Mr. Farrer then wrote Mr. Robinson the following Letter :
SIR,

"There is nothing, as I can conceive, in the Petition which I left for your perusal, which either expresses or implies an alteration of opinion in the Jury, but quite the reverse; it still states the Jury to be of the same opinion; it ratifies and confirms their verdict, and only suggests reasons why the criminal may, under the peculiar circumstances of his case, be thought worthy of some degree of mercy. Surely there can be no impropriety in this, as it will hardly be denied but that the strict requisition of a positive law may in many cases oblige a Jury, in conformity to the tenor of their oath, to find a person guilty, where there may, notwithstanding, be many reasons for an application for mercy. Whether this is a case of that nature or not, it is not my province to determine; neither do I wish to influence any one, either one

way or the other : suffice it for me, in compliance with the earnest solicitation of an unhappy victim, to have acquitted myself to my own feelings, in having made the application. You will judge, and act for yourself." SIR,

Tuesday August 1, 1775.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) THO. FARRER.

To the above Letter Mr. *Robinson* sent the following Answer :

TO THOMAS FARRER, ESQ ;

SIR,

"I had every tender feeling with which the human heart can be impressed for the convict, both at and after his trial ; nor would the strict requisition of a positive Law, that in many cases obliges a Jury, in conformity to the tenor of their oath, to find a person guilty, have prevented myself and Brethren from recommending him to mercy, had our conscience admitted our so doing.

"The veneration I have for the Bench of Judges before whom the Maha Rajah Nundocomar was tried, will not admit me to doubt, but if they think him an object of compassion, no want of such lenity will be omitted, by recommending him to our Most Gracious Sovereign for his pardon. I must, in this case, judge and act from my own conscience ; and at the same time I cannot help remarking, that the offering such a Petition for me to sign, very much hurts my feelings ; especially as it is on a subject which, in my opinion, no person has a right to interfere in.

*Calcutta, August 1,
1775.*

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN ROBINSON."

Mr. Hastings, on his accession to the Government, found this large town without the least shadow of a Police : He planned that which is now in use, and by his popularity persuaded the inhabitants to contribute to its support. To prevent expence in the collections, he very wisely had it done by the Company's Collectors of the Land-Tax ; and as it falls with those collections into the Company's Cash Chest, the monthly disbursements are made from thence. This gives the right of investiture to the Governor General and Council, or to the present Majority.

Mr. Charles Stafford Playdell, whose name stands at the head of the Free Merchants Address, first entered into the Company's service about the year 1744, and continued to serve them with fidelity for a great number of years. About the year 1767, he returned to his native country, possessed of a very moderate fortune, great part of which he left behind him in India ;

and by one of those revolutions not uncommon in human affairs, in the year 1771 he found it necessary to return to India to collect in what was due to him. As he was no longer in the Company's Service, he settled in Calcutta as a Free Merchant. In the middle of the year 1773 the office of Superintendent of the Police becoming vacant, it was by Governor Hastings and the Members of the then Administration conferred on Mr. Playdell, to the satisfaction of all the inhabitants of the town, as by his long residence in the country he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the customs, manners, usages, and language of the natives; and from his great application, humanity, and moderation, was, to all intents and purposes, the most proper man to fill that office. It has, however, been taken from him. The reason assigned was, that his time of leave from the Company to reside, was elapsed; which, however, is not the case; and the office is now in the possession of a Mr. Mackrabie, brother-in-law to Mr. Francis, a person of eight months standing in the country, without one single qualification requisite to entitle him to such a preference. This circumstance is the more grievous, because the office is supported by a voluntary contribution from the inhabitants, though collected by the Company's People, under the denomination of Chowkeydaree, which may be rendered Watch and Ward Tax.—No doubt, but as the Inhabitants support the expence, they wish the Superintendancy invested in a man capable of rendering them the advantages they expect from it, and not converted into a mere sinecure; which by the present appointment is effectually so, contrary to the desire of most of the inhabitants, under pretence that Mr. Playdell's Letter of Licence from the Company was expired, which in fact is not the case.

Mr. Elliot, a Gentleman of good family, by a very uncommon application for so young a man, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the Persian Language, as well as of the common Moors, which is most in use here, was applied to, first by the Justices, then by the Grand Jury, and at length by the Petty Jury, to interpret for them on this famous Trial; and acquitted himself so well, as to have merited and received the thanks of each Body separately, in the Public Court. Yet for these services has his situation been made so uneasy, as to have induced him to resign the Service, and return to Europe in the Ship which brings this Narrative. There does not remain in the Country a more promising young Gentleman, one of greater abilities, more universally esteemed, or from whom a more faithful account of the late proceedings here can possibly be had.

It is now the 5th of August, the day on which the Maha Rajah will suffer the just punishment due to his enormities. Since the capture of this country by the Company, there has scarcely been a man of rank in the service-whom this profligate has not attempted to deceive or corrupt. With some few

he succeeded, and those he never failed to betray. The Company's Records are full of such instances; and yet incredible pains have been taken to avert the just deserts due to a long series of complicated crimes.

During the time that an accusation of Forgery existed against him, his Son was appointed, by the reigning Majority of the Supreme Council, Guardian to the Nabob. It is true, General Clavering has since declared on oath, that he did not know the man appointed to this station, to be the Son of the Prisoner; but this shews the necessity of men so little acquainted with the pretensions and merits of individuals, paying some attention to the superior knowledge of those who, by a series of years of profitable servitude to their employers, are capable of judging of the merits or demerits of persons, any ways fit for trusts of consequence.

But, if possible, a still more extraordinary appointment has been made by the same Majority in the Supreme Council, since the conclusion of the late Trials. Mr. Fowke, the very man convicted of Conspiracy, has obtained from them the exclusive right to the Trade of Banares; and to effect it, they have removed Mr. Thomas Motte from thence; a well qualified, well respected, honest man, who has resided in Bengal as a Free Merchant ever since the year 1758, unimpeached and unblemished in his character.

The Brother-in-law of Mr. Francis not only succeeds Mr. Playdell as Master of the Police, but enjoys the additional appointment of Perpetual Sheriff; an office heretofore esteemed the right of some Company's Servant, who had proved himself worthy the trust by a conscientious discharge of his duties.

Mr. Livius, a Servant of the Company, of no more than two years standing, is made Military Store-keeper General; and Mr. Bride, a servant of eight years standing, who has acted some years without censure as Deputy in that office, and who by the Company's orders, "That their Servants "succeed in rotation, where it can be done with propriety," as well as the general rules of the Service, had a right to expect the succession, is left to serve under Mr. Livius, or content himself with the bare pay due to his rank.

The removal of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton from the Residency at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, may proceed from policy; but I will venture to affirm, the reigning Power will not meet, with a young man in the Service more adequate to the trust, either in point of honor or intelligence. But he was nominated to it by Governor Hastings and the late Administration; an unhappy circumstance, which seems of itself sufficient to render any man unfit for present confidence.

The Gentlemen who have lately come from Europe in the Supreme Council, brought over a Majority therein; and their chief aim has been

calculated, ever since they took their seats at that Board, for the subversion of almost every plan which had been formed by Mr. Hastings, aided by his late Council, all men of long experience in the nature of the government and collections of the country, most of them of known abilities, and whose regulations in general have met with the highest approbation of, and confirmation from, the Company. Differences in opinion between men at the same Board, in conducting the Political or Commercial affairs of a State, are so common, that while they keep their own secrets, and avoid personal abuse, the Multitude without doors, reasoning on conjecture, are rather amused than inflamed; but when we see this once happy Settlement torn to pieces by public and private distractions; when Cabinet disputes terminate in duelling; when Military Power attempts an ascendancy over Civil Authority; and the prospect we have of a future succession of Military Governors; we cannot but lament the wretched change: we have too many recent instances of the consequences, not to dread future ones. The true Mercantile Plant, that sweet offspring of Liberty, never has hitherto been known to flourish in rays reflected from glittering broad-swords, musquets, bayonets, or the various implements declared enemies to peace.

It is but too well known that every order of the Supreme Council, though the sentiments of a bare Majority, carry with them the appearance of the concurrence of the whole Board; it being a standing order of the Company, That on a division, the sense of the Majority carry with it the sense of the whole Board. The dissenting parties, indeed, have the power of giving the reasons for their dissent, in Minutes on the face of the Consultations, as a vindication of their sentiments to their employers; but who shall vindicate their apparent contradictions to the deluded Multitude, who, residing far distant from the Presidency, hourly receive mandates from Governor Hastings, as President of the Supreme Council, directly opposite from what they perhaps very lately received from him, as President and Governor of the late Administration. Happy would it have been for us, had these new Members of Administration united their abilities with those of the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell, in correcting abuses, and compleating a system of Government, the foundation of which had been laid; it would have redounded to their mutual honour. Their present labour is vain, and must terminate in general dissatisfaction to us all, if not the total ruin of the Country. What less can result from Supreme Authority divided against itself; and the institutions of a Majority, whom time and experience alone, divested of the smallest degree of partiality, can render equal to the management of the reins of so extensive a Government? A more leisure hour would have better suited investigation: far be it from me to wish defects should be concealed, or to screen the public transactions of any man who may have erred, whether from

principle or judgment ; though we have every reason to suppose, that the cool, steady, and upright conduct of the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell will defeat every attempt to lessen either their abilities or integrity in the opinion of the Public, who will, I doubt not, with their usual impartialty, wait the arrival of their vindication, ere they proceed to a final decision on, or crimination of, their conduct and administration.

FINIS.

Marriages in Calcutta, 1713-54, -II.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDED REFERENCES.

B. No.=Number in List of Burials in Calcutta to be published in a future number.

P. 217 Line 12 for "tried" read "tired."

" " 4 (of text) from bottom. Elizabeth Pensuse, B. No. 976.

No. 16. Avarina Child, B. No. 317.

" 19. Samul. Brown, his first wife—Deborah, B. No. 28.

" 37. T. J. Moore, B. No. 883. A Cooke, B. No. 745, tombstone in St. John's Churchyard.

" 46. C. Curson, B. No. 343.

" 47. S. Hawkins, B. No. 691, tombstone in St. John's Churchyard.

" 56. E. Pomfret, B. No. 893.

" 58. J. Trusty, B. No. 465. Katharina. See Marriage No. 176.

" 62. Major R. Hunt, B. No. 439.

" 66. Capt. C. Ward, B. No. 810. Mary Dean, B. No. 913.

" 67. T. Cahill, B. No. 500.

" 69. "Mr. Thomas Coales in Council," B. No. 590.

" 70. J. Aloffze, B. No. 859.

" 71. E. Roberts, Pilot, B. No. 603.

" 85. Ann Hosier, B. No. 860.

" 86. Ann Gee, B. No. 817.

" 89. M. Thompson, B. No. 528.

" 99. T. Harding, B. No. 369. E. Mallet, B. No. 563.

" 115. M. Beal. B. No. 394.

" 117. E. Eyre. B. No. 428. Tombstone in St. John's Churchyard.

" 121. Capt. I. Dévernén. B. No. 397. do. do.

" 123. S. Swallow. B. No. 719.

" 127. C. Hunnings. or Hennings. B. 493.

" 131. Capt. R. Pearce. (or Pierce?) B. No. 910.

" 133. Capt. J. Fenton. B. No. 822. H. R. Feddree. B. No. 747.

" 140. F. Vannes. • B. No. 856.

" 163. Capt. A. Glen. B. No. 873A.

" 169. Capt. Rob. Hamilton. B. No. 1029.

- No. 171. C. Wren. See Marriage No. 203.
 „ 172. Capt. J. Parker. B. No. 923.
 „ 186. Capt. A. Sheppard. B. No. 779.
 „ 195. A. Pierce. See Marriage No. 131.
 „ 197. L. M. T. Orme. B. No. 757.
 „ 200. G. Williamson. B. N. 1020. Anne Jones. B. No. 1039.
 „ 211. W. Hillman, Pilot. B. No. 787
 „ 215. J. Halsey. B. No. 872.
 „ 218. S. Lutton. B. No. 1272. B. Coward. B. No. 961.
 „ 226. R. Beale. See Marriage No. 246.
 „ 227. W. Chapman. B. No. 1001.
 „ 229. S. Worrell. B. No. 753.
 „ 238. Capt. R. Leonard. See Marriage No. 277. B. No. 988. Catherine
 Clarke. B. No. 911.
 „ 239. M. Shepard. B. No. 1092.
 „ 240. M. Coales. B. No. 1047.
 „ 246. R. Beale. See Marriage No. 226. B. No. 944.
 „ 249. Perry Purnell Templer. The name seems to have been Parry
 Purple Templer. B. No. 976.
 „ 250. J. Twiss. See Marriage No. 270. B. No. 1085. A “Mrs. Mary
 Twiss Inhabitant” was buried, July 29th 1744 (B. No. 840).—
 perhaps a former wife of James Twiss. Another “Mrs. Mary
 Twiss” buried November 27th, 1745. B. No. 889.
 „ 252. R. Robertson. Pilot. B. No. 1111.
 „ 266. J. Askin. B. No. 1046. For “Humphzys” *read* “Humphrys.”
 „ 273. S. C. Mason. B. No. 1032.
 „ 279. M. Gumley: The inscription on her tombstone at St. John’s
 runs:—

Virtus post funera Vivit.

This Monument was erected in Memory of

MARTHA EYLES,

Daughter of Sir John Witteurong, Bart.

and Relict of John Gumley, Es. .,

who died Chief of Dacca in January 1742-3,

After being again Married a short time
 to Edward Eyles, Esq. of Council at Fort William ;

she concluded this life with a

becoming resignation the 21st August 1748,

being well esteemed and much regretted

by those who were acquainted with

her engaging qualifications and personal merit.

- No. 281. J. Altham. B. No. 1011.
„ 285. E. Gunby. B. No. 1250.
„ 303. M. Conset. B. No. 1228.
„ 304. Rachel. B. No. 1254.
P. 232. In footnote 90, for “the father-in-law of Richard Barwell” *read*
“buried October 31st, 1755.”
- No. 313. Mary Coles. B. No. 1082.
„ 326. See above Nos. 123 and 218.
„ 336. A. Cahil. B. No. 1242.
„ 355. For “June” *read* “Jane.” B. No. 1276.
„ 358. M. Harding. B. No. 1265.
„ 388. For “Rowlard Bross” *read* “Rowlard Brons.”
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BENGAL PAST AND PRESENT



The Secretary's Notes.

I INSERT here some more letters of Kristo Das Pal to Dr. Sambhu Chandra Mookerjee :—

No. 1.

Thursday, 1865.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I sent a man to you this morning, but you were not visible at the Dutts'. Pray, is your article ready? I shall be inconvenienced if you don't hand it to the bearer.

Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee¹ is anxious to see you. Where can he meet you?

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 2.

Thursday, [25th April, 1867.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Here is proof of your article on Sir Arthur Cotton.² Please revise it, and if convenient say something else in lieu of the figured statement.

¹ A neglected genius, condemned to obscurity, labelled with the libel, "Impracticable." He had more than one tolerable opportunity, but to no purpose. With solid parts, a man of infinite jest, he seems just the man to rise in the world. But he was too fine for the world. His very humour probably went against him. He possessed both high spirits and high spirit. If the world is impatient of the former, it sorely resents the latter. Baboo Devendra Nath Tagore and Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee are probably the only survivors of the elder generation of Bengali authors—the generation to which belonged Akshay Kumar Dutt and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar—to which the Bengali language owes its formation. Banerjee succeeded Dutt in the editorship of the *Tattwabodhini Patrika*, the monthly magazine of the old Brahma Samaj which has played an important part in the religious, moral and intellectual regeneration of the Bengali people. As long ago as 1859 he published a treatise on Natural Theology, the first in Bengali, which I had the privilege of reviewing in the *Hindoo Patriot*, then under the strong hand of the lamented Hurris Chunder Mookerjee. It was since improved and introduced into schools, though I do not now hear of it. Perhaps it has been crowded out of the Course by the obstreperous competition of baser publications.

² See the *Hindoo Patriot*, 6th May, 1867, Article. "Sir Arthur Cotton on the Famine."

I hope you will write the article on West's *Administration*¹ to-morrow without fail. Kindly let me have the work on Saturday as Kissory² wants it urgently.

Yours affectionately,
KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 3.

Wednesday, [1st May, 1867.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Here are some books which you can review. Can you procure a copy of Chunder Nath's essay on Cromwell³ for review? He had sent me a copy, but I cannot lay my hands upon it. If you can get it, please give it a short notice.

Kindly let me have Lal Behary's Lectures⁴ back if convenient.

Yours affectionately,
KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 4.

Saturday, [4th May, 1867].

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

The accompanying two numbers of the *Daily News* contain a report of Justice Phear's Lecture on Joint-Family. I hope you will notice it in the next issue.

Have you seen all your proofs?

Yours affectionately,
KRISTODAS PAL.

¹ This account of the career of Lord Halifax at the India office, by Mr. Algernon West, his Private Secretary, was noticed in a leading article headed, "Sir Charles Wood by his Private Secretary," April 29, 1867.

² Baboo Kissory Chand Mitra, formerly of the Subordinate Executive Service, latterly a mooktear and literary man.

³ *An Essay on the Life and Character of Oliver Cromwell.* By Chunder Nath Bose, M.A., B.L., (now Bengali Translator to the Government of Bengal.) Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, 1867. Reviewed on the 20th May 1867.

⁴ These Lectures against Brahmoism by the Rev. Lal Behari Day, which caused a good deal of interest among the youth of the metropolis, were the missionary counter-blast to the Revival in the Brahma Samaj, and to the publications and preaching of Baboo Debender Nath Tagore and Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen.

No. 5.

Monday, [6th May, 1867].

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I hav'nt yet received Wheeler's History. The other books are at my house, which I will send you to-morrow. I trust you will take up this (time) Phear's Hindoo Joint Stock Family. There is an old Bengali drama—*Chitrabilas* I believe,—which has to be reviewed. Will you notice it this time? If not, you can review some of the later publications.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

P.S. Please furnish "copy" early.

No. 6.

11th August, 1867.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I am sorry that the Oudh article¹ cannot go in this time, it is very long, and as Woomesh is sick new hands cannot be relied upon. If you insist then I fear I must keep up late in the night. I am still weak, and not at all equal to the task. Will you kindly write half a column on Cochin China,² so as to connect the Proclamation and the general order in a leader? I send the proof. Please send "copy" as quick as possible. In haste,

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 7.

16th September, 1867.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Here is a currency note for Rs...., your honorarium for August last. I hope you will have the goodness to write this week.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

¹ This was the "History of Land Settlement in Oudh" which appeared in the issue of the 19th August.

² This was written and appeared next morning under the title of "France in Asia."

No. 8.

Wednesday [30th October, 1867.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I did not like to trouble you last week, thinking that you might enjoy the holidays elsewhere. I hope you will come up and work this week. I have three subjects¹ for you, 1st, Russia and Cabul, 2nd, Cashmere, and 3rd, Education and Science.¹ I shall feel obliged if you will kindly send "copy" early. Hoping you are quite well.

I remain, yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 9.

20th November, 1867

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I am exceedingly sorry to inform you that yesterday I lost my poor maternal uncle. This melancholy event has completely disconcerted me. I fear I shall not be able to write much this week. Will you kindly relieve me as much as you can? Here are a few subjects :

For Review.

1. A Farce² (herewith forwarded)
2. Principles of Criminal Law³ (already forwarded.)

For Leaders.

Oudh⁴ (with reference to the late Durbar. Please do not contradict what I have said in my last article on the Durbar. This report will help you in speaking of its educational progress.)

¹ All these subjects were taken up by me, in successive issues, except the last. On the 4th November 1867 appeared "Russia in Asia," and on the 11th November "Cashmere and its Assailants in the Press." On the remaining topic a smart article was contributed by Baboo, now (1891) Raja Rajendralala Mitra.

² In Bengali by Nimai Charan Sil, of Chinsura. I. C. Bose & Co.

³ A Bengali treatise by Krishna Chunder Banerjee. Both these books were noticed at length in separate numbers.

⁴ Article "The Uses of Durbars—The Lucknow Durbar"—November 25, 1867.

2. W. C. Bonnerjea's address at the E(ast) I(ndia) Association. (You have got a copy of the report. Of course the time has not arrived for a representative system, but the importance of the educated natives should be recognized by extending the principles of Self-Government in the shape of a Delegate Assembly nominated by Government.)

3. Russia in Asia (you must now develop your policy.)¹

4. Religious Future of India. (The accompanying number of the *Mirror* contains a reply from Babu D(evendra) N(ath) Tagore, which affords some light on the progress made on the subject; the Babu admits his unsuccessfulness.)²

I forward by the bearer a currency note for Rs....being the last month's due which please acknowledge and oblige.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 10.

21st November, 1867.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Here is a letter from Mr. Lobb complaining that he has been wrongly put as a Roman Catholic³ which he is not. We must contradict it in the next paper. Please return his letter after reading it.

I forgot to send the Farce yesterday. Here it is. Try to review it this time.⁴

Would you like to write an article on the Burmese Embassy? This morning's *Englishman* contains one. Pray, have you sent "copy"? Did you get yesterday a currency note for Rs....?

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

¹ The number of the *Hindoo Patriot* of November 18 contains a weighty article on Russia in Asia.

² All the subjects were taken up on different dates.

³ This refers to the article in the *Hindoo Patriot* of the Monday next preceding or the 18th November on "the Philosophy taught in our Colleges," in which I had spoken of Mr. Lobb as a Roman Catholic.

⁴ This was a Farce entitled *Enrdi A'bar Bara Lok*, which was reviewed on December 9, 1867.

No. 11.

11th December, 1867.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I called at the School as well (as) at the Dutts' yesterday, but could not find you. Here's a speech of Dr. Macleod on Missions which deserves notice. Will you kindly make it a text for a leader? You have other subjects in hand. I request you will be good enough to forward "copy" early. I will meet you one of these days.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 12.

24th December, 1867.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Since last Sunday night, I have been labouring under a severe attack of fever. I cannot touch paper and pen. Will you kindly relieve me entirely this week? Pray, are you coming to town? If so, kindly look in at my place once and oblige. I send the *Calcutta Review*¹ and the pamphlet on the merits of Native and English Rule.²

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.³

No. 13.

26th December, 1867.

Patriot Press.

BABOO SAMBHU CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.

Dear Sir,

I hereby beg to submit to your notice that four columns and a half of Weekly News, and of editorial eight are wanting for this week.

¹ *Calcutta Review*. No. XCI. November 1867. Reviewed 13th January 1868.

² Correspondence on the Comparative Merits of the British and Native Systems of Administration. Published by Government.

³ This letter is by another hand, the signature being Kristodas's. The next is from another correspondent, the Printer and Publisher of the *Hindoo Patriot*, Author Nath Mookerjee, showing how real was Paul's illness.

Will you, however, kindly take the trouble to call at the office once on Sunday next and go over the proof sheets?

Yours obediently,

AUDHOR NAUTH MOOKERJEE.

*P.S.*¹—I humbly hope you have not forgot about the post in the Academy you promised for a friend of mine.

No. 14.

Wednesday. [15th January, 1868.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I hear you were put to great inconvenience last Sunday. I expected it as the "copies"² were given late. But I hope you will make it convenient to write early this week. I am still very weak. Nevertheless, I will write the epitome and the short leaders and if possible one editorial. Will you kindly write four articles? You have the University Examinations and the Comparative Merits of British and Native Rule. You have also other subjects. If you like, I will suggest some texts. Kindly try to give some "copy" to-morrow and oblige.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 15.

16th January, 1868.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I send by the bearer Rs....., *viz.*, Rs....., for December, Rs. additional for the extra labour which devolved on you during my illness.³

¹ This typographical Mookerjee is far from a feminine person, but his epistolary method, which reserves its force till the last moment, is rather ladylike. The P.S. is the most important part of the letter to the writer.

² For the benefit of the saintly reader innocent of our Pandemonium, it is necessary to explain a word that necessarily occurs in nearly every communication from the Chief Editor to his chief literary colleague and associate. Literary matter for publication is technically called among printers "copy".

³ This additional payment I declined, returning it through my friend Baboo Jogesh Chunder Dutt, of the Wellington Square Dutt family, who had received for me the letter and the remittance.

Kindly receive this sum and acknowledge the receipt. Pray, have you written anything? Please try to give "copy" early.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 16.

Monday, [January, 1868.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I am sorry to say I did not get your corrected proofs of the review until to-day, and I could not consequently put in your corrections.

I have an engagement on Sunday next and therefore wish to close the next paper on Saturday. Will you kindly write early? I hope you will review both Robson¹ and Sircar² together. Do not make the review inconveniently long.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 17.

March, 1868.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Here is Seton-Karr's address. Will you hang a leader² upon it? I trust you will notice Clarke's pamphlet³ on the Central Asian Question. You

¹ Dr. Robson, a medical Missionary, who entered the service of Government in the Education Department. A Christian schoolmaster, he was thorough orthodox as a medical man. An enemy to inquiry, he was one of the foremost to boycott Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar in his catholic search. He vainly endeavoured to prevent the introduction of Homœopathy by a pamphlet ridiculing its pretensions, entitled *Homœopathy Expounded and Exposed*; A Lecture delivered in the Theatre of the Medical College, Calcutta, March 20th 1867. By W. Robson, M.D., L.R.C.S.E. Medical Missionary; Calcutta Published by Wyman Bros., Hare Street, 1867. Dr. Sircar published *On the Supposed Uncertainty in Medical Science, and on the Relation between Diseases and their Remedial Agents*. These publications which created great sensation were elaborately reviewed, not together as suggested in the text, but separately.

² And so I did hang.

³ This was a reprint of some tranchant letters to the *Friend of India* of Serampore from the vigorous pen of the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce under the *nom de guerre* of "England." I gave a leading article on the pamphlet in the *Hindoo Patriot* of the 23rd March 1868, headed "The Anglo-Indian View of the Central Asian Question."

have lots of books and pamphlets for review. Do for my sake give "copy" early.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No 18.

[June, 1868].

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

The E. B. Railway Co. has at last instituted the threatened libel action.¹ I shall be very busy with the case. I hope you will show some activity and relieve me as much as you can of editorial labour. Pray, have you written anything?

Will you kindly ask Babu Rajendro Dutt² and Dr. Sircar³ and other friends how many reliable witnesses they can produce? Please let me have the names and addresses at your earliest convenience.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 19.

August, 1868.

MY DEAR SAMAHU,

I send by the bearer a currency note for Rs.....for the last month. I was told by D.....day before yesterday that you had spent the whole of

¹ Franklin Prestage v. Kristodas Pal, Editor, and Audhor Nath Mookerjee, Publisher, of the *Hindoo Patriot*, for publishing in that newspaper of the 18th May, 1868, a sensational account of a great accident on the Eastern Bengal Railway which occurred on the evening of the 7th May. This account was damaging to the management of the Railway, then a private company, whose Agent was Mr. F. Prestage. After a vain effort to procure evidence in proof of the allegations made in the paper, poor Kristodas Pal was glad to wriggle out of the ominous litigation with a public recantation and apology and payment of costs.

² Of the Wellington Square Dutt family, since deceased. A man of rare intelligence, activity, and resources, prone to commercial speculation in which he always ultimately failed, and had to seek the benefit of the Act. His habits were intellectual, however, as his disposition benevolent. He had learnt medicine in early life as an indispensable knowledge for every being, without the remotest idea of adopting its practice as a profession, but had nevertheless practised it in charity. Subsequently, he enquired into Homœopathy and adopted it with all the enthusiasm of his nature and practised it for many years gratuitously for the benefit of all comers and inviters. He was one of the principal introducers of Homœopathy in this country. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, whose name is bracketed with his in the text, was Baboo Rajendro Dutt's disciple in Homœopathy, though far his superior in science.

³ The Honourable Mahendra Lal Sircar, M.D., Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

last(? week) in Calcutta. It was a pity that I did not know it, as I would have done myself the pleasure of seeing you. Pray, what are you about? You did not write a single line for the last (two) weeks except the review of Grish's lecture.¹ I have no doubt your quiver is full, but why don't you shoot? You have many books to review and I make an addition to-day. Will you give an article on the new phase of the Central Asian Question? The Russians are said to be in Afghanistan and this fact has alarmed our Government.

Several friends* are anxious to read the following books and pamphlets:—

Wheeler's *History of India*.

Hunter's *Rural Bengal*.

And

Grish's Lecture.¹

Will you kindly let me have these books by the bearer?

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

P.S.—I hope the last week's deluge has not washed you away, my dear Sambhu.

No. 20.

Tuesday, [November 24, 1868].

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I am sorry to learn that you are still suffering from illness. I missed you at Abdool Luteef's party³ the other evening as I wanted to speak to you. I trust you are now all right.

¹ A lecture on the Life of Ramdoolal Dey, the Bengalee Millionaire. Delivered in the Hall of the Hoogley College, on Saturday, the 14th March 1868. By Grish Chunder Ghose. Enlarged and Revised. Belleore, 1868. Reviewed on August 7, 1868.

* The plural number was a diplomatic device to cover the name of a particular gentleman who ought to have paid for his reading, as he easily could do.

³ By "Abdool Luteef's party" Kristo Das Pal referred to the grand Natch Party given by Nawab Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor in celebration of the marriage of his eldest daughter with Moulvi Syud Mahomed, now one of the ablest Deputy Magistrates or native *employés* under the British Government. It was a connection of which the Nawab might well be proud. If wealth was gone from the family which once owned the great Pargana of Bulda Khal, honour still remained, and manhood. The bridegroom was himself a possession. Syud Mahomed is of the last of the Moguls: his appearance is presumptive evidence, which his life and conversation confirm. Nawab Abdool Luteef Khan spent on the occasion like a prince, giving half a dozen separate Natch Parties on the same evening, two reserved exclusively for the then Heir Apparent and Prince Jehan Kadr of Oudh, and following up with a series of costly dinners, each restricted to a particular section of his friends. I was present at the memorable scene, but I do not wonder that Kristodas Pal did not see me, it was such a colossal and crowded entertainment.

If you have written an article on the Begum of Bhopal,¹ please let me have it. There are several books and pamphlets awaiting review, among which I will name these Dr. Murray Mitchell's Lecture,² the *Kokil Duta*,³ and some new drama the name of which I forget. Will you kindly give "copy" early, if convenient?

Can you tell me where I can get a full account of the capture of Pratapaditya by Rajah Maun Sing? If you have any books on the subject kindly let me have the same.⁴

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

P.S.—Please let me have for a few days Wheeler's History and Hunter as I wish to read the works myself.⁵

K. P.

No. 21.

Wednesday. [1868.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Will you kindly let me have Monteath's Note on Education?⁶ Rajendra⁷ wants it urgently.

¹ See Letter No. 33 published in No. 17 of *Bengal Past & Present*. This was written early in December 1868 not January, 1868, p. 26. The conjectural date (within brackets) of the Letter has been, if I may express myself so, misnamed—being wrong in the month.

² *The Conflict of Christianity and Paganism during the three Centuries*. A Lecture. By the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL. D., Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Printed for the Tract and Book Society, Bombay, 1868. My review of this brochure appeared in the *Hindoo Patriot* of December 23, 1868.

³ *The Sanskrit Kokiladuta*. A Poem in Sanskrit. With Sanskrit commentaries and a Bengali translation. Santipore, Kavyaprakasa Yantra, Saka 1885. Reviewed in the next *Hindoo Patriot*, that was for December 14, 1868.

⁴ This requisition was in the interest of his young *protege* Baboo Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, then Librarian and Assistant Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, who was prosecuting researches into the subject in question for the purposes of his historical romance in Bengali, since published under the name of *Bangadhipa Parajaya*, the scene of which is laid in the Soonderbuns before the Coast of the Gangetic Delta was desolated and depopulated by the incursions of the Mugs and Portuguese. That work of fiction is weighted and enriched—irrelevantly to be sure, not to say irreverently—with an English appendix containing all the historical proofs of the previous populousness and prosperity of Southern Bengal Proper and the subsequent devastation from the incursions of the pirates and adventures. The same subject is treated in my little book on Bengal, *Travels and Voyages between Calcutta and Independent Tipperah*. Calcutta, 1887.

⁵ Nonsense! This was my friend's "dodge,"—speaking in friendly familiarity—to do me out of the perquisites of my office. He had no time for books, nor inclination either.

⁶ *Note on the State of Education in India 1865-66*. By J. Monteath, B. C. S., afterwards Director-General of the Post Offices in India. Published by Government. I wrote several articles on Mr. Monteath's Note and on Education in connection therewith.

⁷ Baboo, afterwards Dr., then Rai Bahadoor, finally Raja. Rajendralala Mitra, C.I.E.

Here is a letter which please read. I think we ought to expose Syud Abdoolah.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 22.

[1868.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I was very much disappointed last Sunday and was put to great inconvenience in passing the paper. I will never excuse you for this.

You have a number of subjects to write about. I hope you will give a leader on Rajputana this week and touch up Syed Abdool¹ in the letter he has written about the Bengalis (*vide* the accompanying *Madras Times*). Have the goodness to review the many books now at your disposal as quickly as possible. You need not be elaborate in all cases.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 23.

[March, 1869.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I send herewith a publication of the Dharma Subbha² with a copy of the *Bhaskar*³ which contains an account of the last meeting.

I hope you will say that the last Dharma sabha was started for opposing the *Suttee* move; about a lac of rupees was raised for the purpose, one

¹ An obvious slip of the pen for Abdoolah. Syud Abdoolah, an Indian Mussulman who after a long residence in England returned since the date of the above letter to be an assistant Inspector in the Department of Public Instruction, Behar, in which office he died.

² The *Bhaskar* was a Bengali newspaper which, under the editorship of the noted Pandit Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee, long divided with the poet Iswar Chandra Gupta's daily *Sangbad Probhakar* the leading position in the vernacular (Bengali) press.

³ Properly called the Sanātana Dharma Rakshini Sabha, or the *Society for the Preservation of the Perfect Faith*, headed by the Rajas of Sabhabazar, the Ghoses of Pathuriaghata, the Guhas of Hogolkoria, the Mitters of Shambazar and others.

Mr. Bathie was deputed to England to get the law repealed, but without effect. Radhakant¹ then saw the futility of keeping up the Society and quietly withdrew. The present Society is an anachronism and a move backwards.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

P.S.—Kindly let me have “copy” to-morrow without fail.

NO. 24.

[March, 1869.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I hope you will not fail to give a leader on the Dhurma Sabha. There seems to be a great sensation about it.

Pray, when do you leave for Umballa?² I hope you will review Hunter³ before you go.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

NO. 25.

Wednesday, [July, 1869.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I am better to-day. I send per bearer yesterday's *Englishman* which contains a translated article on the Mahomedans from the *Doorbeen*⁴ Will

¹ The late Sir Raja Radha Kant Deb of Sovabazar Raj Family.

² I left town on the 23rd March, 1869, *en route* to the Panjab, where I intended to be present at the Grand Durbar to be held by the new Viceroy Lord Mayo at Umballa for the reception of Shere Ali Khan, the Ameer of Cabul. Unfortunately I was detained in the North-Western Provinces.

³ This refers to the *Preliminary Dissertation to the Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia*. By W. W. Hunter (now Sir William Hunter). 1868. Reviewed in June, 1869. See Letters 34, 36 and 37 and notes thereon published in No. 17 of *Bengal Past & Present*.

⁴ The leading Persian newspaper of Calcutta, now no more.

you please make it a text and hang a leader upon it? This morning's *Englishman* states that Mr. Campbell of the Board, Mr. Sutcliffe and our friend Moulvi Abdool Lutef have been appointed to report on the subject.¹

* * * * *

Pray, send "copy" as early as convenient. If you pass my way kindly look in here and oblige.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 26.

Tuesday [December, 1869.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I was very much disappointed last week. I was obliged to write an article on Sunday at 1 P. M., which delayed the paper and forced night work on me. I hope your wife is better. Please commence to write early this week. Will you finish Wheeler,² and give also an article on the Byron Controversy?³

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 27.

New Year's Day [1870.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Thanks for what you have sent.⁴ I can allot you two columns more. Kindly try to condense the description. You need not give the detailed

¹ This refers to the Special Committee consisting of Mr. C. H. Campbell, C.S., Mr. Sutcliffe, Principal of the Presidency College, and Moulvi (now Nawab) Abdool Lutef Khan Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Grey, to make a thorough inquiry into the condition of the Calcutta Madrassa—the old College of Persian and Arabic learning established for the Mahomedans by Warren Hastings—an institution so intimately connected with the whole question of Mahomedan advancement, which was then on the carpet. The Committee was appointed on the 24th July, 1869, and presented its report in December of the same year.

² Talboys Wheeler's *History of India* Vol. II. then being reviewed in the *Hindoo Patriot*. See letter No. 42 published in No. 17 of *Bengal Past & Present*.

³ The unexampled but nauseous controversy started by Mrs. Becher Stowe with her provoking "True Story of Lady Byron's Life." I did *not* write on the unsavoury subject.

⁴ A long description—for the editorial columns of the *Hindoo Patriot*—of the visit to Calcutta of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in December, 1869, and of the receptions and festivities in the Prince's honour on the occasion.

description of the Chapter of the Star;¹ there is not space for it, but say a few graceful things in your usual way. Kindly make the Seven Tanks² affair³ full, as we are expected to give one. You will be good enough to note all the salient points, but in as few words as possible. The bearer will wait till you have finished. There is no time to lose. If you can conveniently call to-morrow after breakfast to correct the proofs I shall feel much obliged. I have not yet finished the Retrospect.⁴ I have just finished breakfast. It is now 2 P.M.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 28.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

If you have got the Bengal letter on the Hazaribagh case,⁵ kindly let me have the same by the bearer.

¹ Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in the *maidan* for the investiture of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on the 29th December, 1869.

² The Seven-Tanks, the *château* on the road to Dum-Dum—of the Sonárbaniá millionaire, Baboo Shama Churn Mullick, then living.

³ The Reception given to the Duke by the Native Community of Bengal at the Baboo's Suburban palace, on the 28th December, 1869.

⁴ The review of the past year with which it was customary for the *Hindoo Patriot* to open the first number of the New Year. Here the Retrospect of the year 1869 is meant.

⁵ This, known from the name of the sinning Judge, as the Boddam case, was a judicial scandal in the Hazaribagh country, which in the middle of 1873 caused a great sensation. Such high-handed proceedings are by no means uncommon in the interior, though they are but rarely brought to public notice; the victims, who are usually too poor to seek redress by law and too timid to represent their grievances to higher executive authority, have no alternative but to suffer in silence. In this case, the vagaries of Major Boddam, Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, in the exercise of his powers as a Judge, came in due course before the High Court, when Mr. Justice Macpherson, a Barrister Judge of great reputation, long since retired, commented with just severity on the irregularities of which the Major was guilty. Nor did the matter end there. The Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, was won't to keep a watchful eye over the whole administration of the Empire. Anything particular that appeared in the newspapers was sure to be brought to his notice by his devoted Private Secretary, Captain Baring (now Lord Cromer). The remarks of the High Court in this Hazaribagh case attracted attention to it at Simla. The Lieutenant-Governor was at once communicated with and told to demand an explanation from the Major. Sir George Campbell, the then head of the Bengal Government, who had been exerting all his great talents and influence to humble the Judiciary and exalt the Executive, as well as make the District authority despotic and supreme, took offence at this interference, and tried his best to support the erring local officers.

Please tell our friends the Dutts¹ that at yesterday's meeting a resolution was carried calling upon the Engineer to report whether water could not be kept up at low pressure between 6 and 9 P.M.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 28.

Tuesday, [February 1, 1870.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I hope you will make it convenient to send some "copy" to-morrow morning. Pray, have you selected a subject for your second article?

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

P.S. Sharaswatti Pooja takes place on Saturday. I must therefore close early.

No. 29.

Sunday, [May, 1870.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Here is *Kapāla Kundalā*,² which kindly review. Your last "review" has been kept back this time for want of space. More when we meet.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

¹ The well-known Kayastha family of Wellington Square, Calcutta. The allusion here is to two members in especial who, as they assisted in obtaining for the town the privilege of Self-Government, have ever since taken much quiet interest in municipal matters—Baboo Jogesh Chunder Dutt, for upwards of fifteen years Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Corporation, representative of his Ward (No. 11) in the Municipality from the introduction of election in 1876 to this day (1891), and his nephew Baboo Sreesh Chunder Dutt, who, ever ready in a good cause, to serve the public and individuals, has, in a quiet modest way, by his singular mastery of the municipal machinery of administration, coupled with his connections in town and on the board, though without the advantage of official position, done far more good than half a dozen average members.

² This was Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee's well-known romance of the times of Shah Jehan named *Kapāla Kundalā*, for which I had been looking out. See letter No. 50 published in No. 17 of *Bengal Past & Present*.

No. 30.

Wednesday, [May, 1870].

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Here is Pratap's Memo,¹ which please utilize.Will you write on Keshub² and give a review or two?

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 31.

Thursday, 1870.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Womesh³ tells me that he requires the type occupied by your advertisement. I shall thank you if you will correct the proof and send order for press by the bearer. There is no time to lose, as the week is approaching its end.

Kindly send "copy" for the *Patriot* and oblige.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

P.S. Please mention the number of copies to be printed and the sort of paper to be used.

No. 32.

[September, 1870.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Pray, what is the matter with you? I hope you are all right. I haven't had time to look in at your office, otherwise I would have done so with great

¹ "Pratap" is Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta. His Memo. referred to was, I imagine, a Note on Nightsoil which was "utilised" by more fitting hands.

² On Keshub—that is, Keshub Chunder Sen—I did write, as is acknowledged by Pal himself, in Letter No. 49 published in No. 17 of *Bengal Past & Present*.

³ "Womesh" is, in full, Womesh Chunder Nundy, who was the printer of the *Hindoo Patriot* printing office. I remember him a tall but very shy prentice hand in the composing department when the office was at Bhowanipore, in the time of Hurris Chunder Mookerjee. Almost the whole of this letter refers to a long business advertisement of mine published in the *Hindoo Patriot* of which I required a large number of impressions on separate sheets.

pleasure. Can't you drop in at mine when you pass our way? You have not written for an age, if you are well kindly send some "copy" this week. You have at least a dozen texts to write about, for instance, (1) McMinn's pamphlet,* which by the bye I require for reference, (2) the Course of University studies, (3) the book on the Vedas which Rajendra has sent,† (4) the War, (5) the Religious Movement in India, &c.

Yours affectionately,
KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 33.

Tuesday, [1870.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

As the annual meeting of the Association is approaching, I shall feel obliged if you will kindly relieve me as much as possible this week. Please give "copy" early.

Yours affectionately,
K. D. PAL.

No. 34.

19th May, 1871.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I have much pleasure in forwarding by the bearer Rs.....for the last month which please receive and acknowledge.

Pray, are you now in a "writing mood?" If so, will you give a continuation of the review of Chevers,‡ a leader on Abdool Luteef's

* A pamphlet on the question of Land Tenure and the Peasant difficulty in Oudh, I believe, written by a gentleman of that Province.

† Baboo, now Raja, Rajendralala Mitra, the well known scholar, author of *Antiquities of Orissa, of Buddha-Gaya, &c.* The book sent by Mitra was *the Main Results of Vedic Studies* by Rama Chandra Ghosha.

‡ *A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence for India. Including the Outline of a History of Crime against the Person in India.* By Norman Chevers, M.D., Surgeon Major, H. M. Bengal Army, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta; Thacker, Spink, 1870. For the review, see the *Hindoo Patriot*, June 5, 1871.

Wahabi pamphlet,† and a notice of Hem's poems ?‡ These subjects are overdue.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 35.

June, 1871

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I send you the bearer and shall thank you to let me have all "copy" to-day.

I have not received the subscription-book of the "Prince."¹

I have much pleasure in sending by the bearer Rs.....for the last month, which please receive and acknowledge.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 36.

[1st July, 1871.]

MY DEAR SMABHU,

I send herewith this morning's *Bengalee*. It has a criticism of your article on Mill's Land Tenure Reform Association.² As it is too personal I would not notice the paper, but discuss the subject. Will you give a leader discussing in detail the views of Mill? You have got his speech with you.

† *Abstract of Proceedings of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 23rd November 1870.* Being a Lecture by Maulvi Keramat Ali, of Jaunpur, on a question of Mahomedan Law, involving the Duty of Mahomedans in British India towards the Ruling Power. Calcutta, 1871. My notice of this pamphlet appeared in a leading article headed "The Indian Press and Wahabism" on the 10th July 1871.

‡ A volume of Bengali Poetry by Baboo Hem Chunder Banerjee, Senior Government Pleader, a veteran Bengali bard.

¹ *The Prince in India and to India by an Indian.* An Account of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's Visit to Calcutta, etc. By Sambhu Chandra Mukhopadhyaya (Mookerjee), 1871.

² Published in the *Hindoo Patriot* of June 26, 1871, under the head of "The Land Tenure Reform Association."

I find you have not noticed the current topics I mentioned to you. Maine¹ on the Permanent Settlement would be very acceptable at the present time.

Will you also review the books which are in arrears?

Please send "copy" per bearer with the proofs.

Will you also let me have back Griffin's *Punjab Rajahs*, if done with, also Ramgopal's *Speeches*.

I was suffering the whole of this week from bowel complaint in addition to my primary complaint, but I am better to-day. I am sorry to be obliged to give you so much trouble, but it is my misfortune. I am a broken reed, and cannot do without your friendly prop.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No 37.

Wednesday [July 19, 1871.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

At the eleventh hour after all the pages had been made it was found that there was a column of the surplus matter, and I was obliged to remand the concluding portion of the Chumba article,³ which I send you by the bearer. Will you expand it in any way you think proper, and make it a second article?

Please send "copy" and oblige.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 38.

Saturday, [29th July, 1871.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU.

I send another proof of the Chumba article. Please finish it. It must go in. Where is the conclusion of the article on Mill?⁴ The compositors are clamorous for "copy."

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

¹ Sir Henry Maine, the distinguished jurist, Law Member of the Viceregal Council, who had been speaking of the great Land measure associated with the name of Lord Cornwallis.

² *Public Speeches of the Late Babu Ram Gopal Ghose and his remarks on the Black Acts. Together with a Brief Sketch of his Life.* Calcutta. Valmiki Press, 1871.

³ My article in the *Hindoo Patriot* of July 17, 1871, headed "The British World in the East—The Chumba Succession," three columns long. My contribution was longer, but a part was elbowed out—for want of room—by an article from the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell.

⁴ This article, headed "Mr. John Stuart Mill—His Place in Literature," appeared in the *Hindoo Patriot* of July 31, 1871.

No. 39.

Saturday, [August 12, 1871.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Kindly send "copy" early as my compositors are now idle, and any delay to-day will keep me late to-morrow. Please finish the article on Afghanistan and the review, and give any new "copy" you like.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

P.S. I send this day's *Observer*.¹ If you can give *to day* a thundering leader on Mr. Cotton's letter on the Native Press,² contained in it, I shall feel obliged.

No. 40.

Wednesday. [1872.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I have much pleasure in forwarding by the bearer Rs.....for last month which please acknowledge.

Pray, do you expect to get out your *Maga*. this week, if not, I should like to insert the para. you sent last week.

Kindly give "copy" to the bearer if convenient, and oblige

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

¹ The *Observer* is *The Indian Observer*, one of the not half a dozen first-class weekly newspapers started rather than established by the British this side the country. It commenced from February, 1871, under the conduct of the accomplished scholar and publicist, the late Colonel R. D. Osborne, supported by all the talents in the Civil and Military Services and in the bar and even on the bench. The copy of the paper sent to me was the issue of the 12th August of that year, containing a long letter on the Native Press from the pen of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, since the author of *New India*, and now Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, [and now Sir Henry Cotton, K.C.S.I.]

² An impeachment of the Native journalism published by Mr. Cotton *in propria persona* in the *Indian Observer*, 12th August 1871, Vol. II. pp. 26-27.

No. 41.

Saturday. [1872.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I see your *Maga* is out. Kindly let me have a copy per bearer for perusal. I wish you may see me any of these days with a view to arrange about its circulation.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 42.

Sunday. [1872.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I am very sorry to say that you are too late. I have managed to finish the paper early this week. I am now passing the last page (it is 5-30 P.M.) I therefore regret much that I cannot make room for the para. I have not received the advertisement you refer to. What you have sent in has been inserted.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

P.S. By the bye I hear Lal Bihari is coming out with a rival *Maga*. If your *Maga*. is out next week, please let me have it early for notice in the next paper.

No. 43.

Sunday, [1872.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I called twice this morning at your "office" with a view to see you, but found no ghost of you there. I am surprised to see that you have not sent your *Maga*. to me. I have seen it at friends' and am glad to find it quite a successful number. I should however like to have one for perusal, for which

the bearer waits on you. Could you see me at your convenience to arrange about its circulation ?

Yours affectionately,
KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 44.

4th August, 1872.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I will find out Ramgati's book* and send it on to you.

Here is the *Times of India*, which has a notice of the *Maga*. It is not by a friendly hand. I have **not** seen any other notice save a short para. in the *Indu Prakash* which is too general. Please return the *Times* when done with.

I have received Lal Bihari's *Maga*. It is a disappointment. I will dismiss it with a short notice. It is not necessary to expend much powder and shot upon it, and I would therefore advise you not to take the trouble of inditing a leader upon it.

Yours affectionately,
K. D. PAL.

No. 45.

Saturday. [December, 1872.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I return the forms as requested. I wonder why you had taken the trouble to send them over to me in their present unfinished state, since you do not mean that I wanted an ocular proof of the existence of the Christmas number of the *Maga*. From what I see it is a very superior number, indeed one of the best that have been issued. Your last I confess was not so good.

The review of the *Maga* must go in, and I have passed the proof. I am quite alive to the exigencies of the *Maga* politics.

You complain that I have not answered your last note. I did not know that you required an answer. But I have written to you, and I believe you have by this time received my note.

* A Discourse on the Bengali Language and Bengali Literature from their origin down to the present day. By Pandit Ramgati Nyayaratna, Berhampore College.

If I go to Saugor I hope to be back by Friday next. As my "devils" will have no "copy" till I come back, I shall thank you to send No. 2 of Russia* and early so as to keep them engaged.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

No. 46.

Thursday. [1873.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I have much pleasure in forwarding by the bearer Rs.....for last month, which please receive.

You want proofs of the articles you commenced. One I have disposed of myself, I mean the Ecclesiastical Establishment, the others I have told Woomesht† to send on to you.

Rajendra Babu‡ tells me that you have taken his minute on Beames'§ suggestions for an Academy of Literature. As I wish to write something on the subject, I shall thank you to let me have a sight of it.

Pray, any "copy" for the *Patriot*?

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.¹

No. 47.

16th June, 1875.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Could you manage to see me either this evening or to-morrow? I wish to consult you about that matter. I have made a slight progress.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.²

* A second article on the Russian Advance towards India.

† Woomes Chunder Nundy, Printer of the *Hindoo Patriot*.

‡ Baboo, now Rajah, Rajendralala Mitra, D. L.

§ Mr. John Beames, now a senior member of the Bengal Civil Service, an able officer, a good scholar, a meritorious orientalist and a writer of great force. The text alludes to the pamphlet he issued in which he advocated the establishment of an Academy of Letters, on the French model, for the protection and advancement of the Bengali Language.

¹ After printing of the preceding page, it occurred to me that perhaps I had better add another note.

By saying, in the second paragraph of the letter (No. 46), "One I have disposed of myself," etc., Mr. Pal means that he has finished one of the several "leaders" whose first portion I had written, namely, an article on the Indian Church Establishments, which duly appeared.

² I do not recollect the subject of this note.

No. 48.

18th July, 1875.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I heard of your illness, and called twice at the Dutts, but was told that you were at Barahanagar. I am glad to learn that you are now all right. As you have returned to Calcutta, I will try to look in one of these days.

Many thanks for your kind congratulations.¹ But you seem to have forgotten that you were one of the first to congratulate me on my appointment to Council. You called one evening and advised me how I should conduct myself. For my part, I don't think I would be of much use to my country in my new capacity; what can one man do in a Council of twelve, particularly in the face of a standing official majority? I endeavour to do my duty to the best of my ability, though that's not much.

As I feel much interested in Protapa,² I have read with great pleasure your remarks about him; I will show your letter to him.

Yes, Omesh's³ affair is very sad. I am sorry not only for his sake but also for that of the natives. I don't know how the matter will end.

I am glad to learn that the (*sic*) *Maga*⁴ will be out next week. It has been much missed for the last few months.

I am myself not doing well. Since my late afflictions,⁵ my health has been going down, and one of these days you will hear that your poor friend is no more! I am prepared for the end for the world has no charms for me!

Your advertisement⁶ shall appear to-morrow.

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL

¹ On Kristo Das Pal's appointment as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

² Baboo Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, District Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, then Librarian and Assistant Secretary to the Asiatic Society. He was then a young scholar of fine promise, but as his work lay in a recondite department, it naturally escaped the notice of the general public.

³ Omesh Chunder Dutt usually known as Mr. O. C. Dutt of the Rambagan Dutts. The "affair" refers to the unfortunate circumstances under which this intelligent and painstaking officer was compelled to resign the important office of Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Town Corporation. As an experienced and useful man, he had the good fortune, however, of being again taken into favour so far at least as to be allowed to farm the municipal taxes.

⁴ *Mookerjee's Magazine* (New Series) of *Literature, Politics, Sociology, History, etc.* Edited by Sambhu Chandra Mukhopadhyaya (Mookerjee), Calcutta started in August 1872 and continued till the end of 1876. The whole makes 5 vols.

⁵ This is an allusion to the death of his first wife followed (after his second marriage) by the death of his son by his second wife.

⁶ This was a purely business notice for the advertisement columns of the *Hindoo Patriot*, of which journal the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal was manager as well as editor.

No. 49.

22nd October, 1875.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I was extremely sorry to hear of your second attack ; I intended to go to Barahanagar to see you, but unfortunately I couldn't ; I was myself not doing well ; I am now under medical treatment ; work will kill me ; I am not half what I was, and one of these days you will hear this beast of burden gone.

I am glad to learn that you have recovered, but pray do take care of yourself. We are all breaking down.

I don't think I can consistently attend your meeting.¹ I am, however, willing to assist you with all information in my possession and with such advice as I can give. I have already given information and advice to a friend,² who is, I believe, working with you on the subject

You will find my views upon the Bill in my speech at the second reading and in my dissent. You ought to read the whole of the debate³. I am sorry I cannot give you the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor as it has not been published. Why not apply for a copy to the Council ?⁴

I will distribute the other letters.⁵

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.

No. 50.

Saturday. [1875.]

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

Notice I shall the correspondence, but this week my mourning ends and I must make up the paper in haste. A notice of the *Magu*. will however appear in the next *Patriot*.

Yours affectionately,

K. D. PAL.

¹ The important Meeting of the rate-payers and citizens of Calcutta, called by the Indian League, held on the 25th October, 1875—under the presidency of Mr. James Wilson, Editor and Proprietor of the *Indian Daily News*—to condemn the Calcutta Municipality Amendment Bill then ready to be passed by the Bengal Legislative Council, and to demand an independent Town Corporation. It was the first step in those exertions of the League which—thanks to the much-abused Sir Richard Temple, then Lieutenant-Governor—obtained for the capital a representative Local Government and for the citizens a fair share of power in their municipal affairs. My interest in the success of the meeting and the movement was all the greater because I had the honour of holding the office of permanent Chairman of the League.

² Don't know who. We could never find out.

³ Indeed !

⁴ Just so !

⁵ These were letters of invitation to our coming meeting of the rate-payers to some gentlemen, such as Baboo Bollye Chand Singh and Baboo Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, in Baboo Pal's neighbourhood in Baranasy Ghose's Street, which I enclosed with a request to him to have them delivered by one of his *Hindoo Patriot* or British Indian Association porters. Our men were all engaged, and I would not take the risk of the Post Office, if I could help it.

No. 51.

Calcutta, the 9th September, 1881.

MY DEAR SAMBHU,

I have an amateur Boolé¹ singing party at mine to-morrow night. It will commence at about 9 P.M. Will you kindly give me the pleasure of your company on the occasion?

I long to see you. When will it suit you to give me the pleasure of a chat with you?

Yours affectionately,

KRISTODAS PAL.²

An anonymous Correspondent writes to me :—

CALCUTTA,

14th December, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

The Calcutta Historical Society has done much to revive interest in the almost forgotten history of the past. I venture to make a couple of suggestions, which if carried out, will make two monuments, already in existence, of greater interest to the Calcutta resident and visitor of the future. It is surprising how few people to-day know what the structure in the Strand Road, popularly known as the "Pepper Box," really is. Many think it to be some kind of a watch tower, others think it has something to do with the floodway of the moat round the fort. It is really deserving of removal to some more prominent and more accessible position, but this I suppose is hardly possible, so I suggest that the marble panels on either side of the door be suitably inscribed for the information of present and future generations; the inscription on the upper portion of the monument might be reproduced and the wooden railings in front removed and replaced by wrought iron gates.

¹ The MS. has distinctly Boolé, but it is a misspelling. He had at his house one of the *Baool* concerts which, started a few years before, had just then come into fashion. Almost every Hindu neighbourhood in town and suburb had its corps of amateurs, and every house of any consequence was bound to have this singing once at least—the amateurs themselves offering their services, in case the master lacked zeal. This was the case at Kristodas Pal's house. He did not care for music and was impatient of it. But his friends and the amateurs in especial, would not let him off. For the latter it would be a feather to their cap to have sung at the house of so prominent a citizen, who if he did not himself understand singing would certainly invite those who did understand it. Perhaps the singular spelling with the final e with the acute accent, was due to the writer's adopting the vulgar pronunciation. Probably, he meant to write *Baolé*.

² This note was received when I was staying at the suburban Town of Baranagar, having come from Tipperah during the Pooja Long Vacation.

The inscription on the Ochterlony Monument is very meagre, and I suggest that the two empty tablets on either side of the base be filled in with a more complete record of the services of the General whose Imperial services are commemorated.

I prefer to remain anonymous, but if I read in *Bengal Past and Present* that the Society decides to take this matter in hand and is collecting funds to carry out the work I will be glad to subscribe Rs. 100.

Yours faithfully

CALCUTTA.

We are thankful to this anonymous correspondent for his suggestions which might be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal with a prayer that he would be pleased to consider them, and, if possible, to issue the necessary instructions to the Bengal Public Works Department to carry out these suggestions.

26, SHAMPUKER STREET,
Calcutta, 15th January, 1915.

}

S. C. SANIAL.

Issued by

Bharati.

13, Patwarbagan Lane,

Date...**27 FEB 1959**

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